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EACH AND ALL.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Little thinks, in the field, yon red-cloaked clown
Of thee from the hill-top looking down;
The heifer that lows in the upland farm,
Far-heard, lows not thine ear to charm;
The sexton, tolling his bell at noon,
Deems not that great Napoleon
Stops his horse, and lists with delight,
Whilst his files sweep round yon Alpine height;
Nor knowest thou what argument
Thy life to thy neighbor's creed has lent.
All are needed by each one—
Nothing is fair or good alone.

I thought the sparrow's note from heaven,
Singing at dawn on the alder bough;
I brought him home, in his nest, at even.
He sings the song, but it pleases not now;
For I did not bring home the river and sky;
He sang to my ear—they sang to my eye.

The delicate shells lay on the shore;
The bubbles of the latest wave
Fresh pearl to their enamel gave,
And the bellowing of the savage sea
Greeted their safe escape to me.
I wiped away the weeds and foam—
I fetched my sea-born treasures home;
But the poor, unsightly, noisome things
Had left their beauty on the shore,
With the sun, and the sand, and the wild uproar.

The lover watched his graceful maid,
As 'mid the virgin train she strayed;
Nor knew her beauty's best attire
Was woven still by the snow-white choir.
At last she came to his hermitage,
Like the bird from the woodlands to the cage;
The gay enchantment was undone—
A gentle wife, but fairy none.

Then I said, "I covet truth;
Beauty is unripe childhood's cheat—
I leave it behind with the games of youth."
As I spoke, beneath my feet
The ground-pine curled its pretty wreath,
Running over the club-moss burs;
I inhaled the violet's breath;
Around me stood the oaks and firs;
Pine-cones and acorns lay on the ground;
Over me soared the eternal sky;
Full of light and of deity;
Again I saw, again I heard,
The rolling river, the morning bird;
Beauty through my senses stole—
I yielded myself to the perfect whole.

RESPONSIBILITY OF SOCIETY FOR THE CAUSES OF CRIME.

A Paper Read Before the National Congress of Penitentiary and Reformatory Discipline, Cincinnati, October, 1870, by Rev. J. B. Bittinger, D. D., of Sewickleyville, Pa.

Society sustains a fourfold relation to crime:

1. To those who are in danger of becoming criminals.
2. To those who are criminals.
3. To the prison population; and,
4. To the liberated convict.

These several classes differ very much as to numbers—from the comparatively small class, the imprisoned, to the larger class, the criminals themselves; and the still larger body, those from whom the criminal class is recruited.

I.—THE EXPOSED POPULATION—HELPLESSNESS.

Of the above four classes the most clearly defined is the prison population. Their numbers are definitely known, or at least knowable, as also are their offenses. If now from the seventeen thousand criminals in the different penitentiaries and State prisons of the United States (1868), we can get an answer to the question: *What brought you here?* We shall have made a great advance toward answering this question: *What is the responsibility of society for the cause of crime?*

Now what is their answer? More than 28 per cent. tell us they could not read when they entered, 97 per cent. had never learned a trade; those from foreign countries number 28 per cent.; those under age nearly 22 per cent., while 3¼ per cent. are insane or feeble-minded. Here are five causes of crime: Ignorance, imbecility, want of a trade, youth, and voluntary exile.

If, from these penitentiary statistics of the whole country, we pass to examine those of the common jails of New York (1864), we find that 32 per cent. could not read, 75 per cent. were without a trade, 50 per cent. were foreigners, 49 per cent. were left orphans before they were fifteen years of age, and 50 per cent. admitted their frequenting gambling houses, houses of ill-fame and grog shops. Here, in addition to ignorance, orphanage, exile, and want of a trade, we have gambling, licentiousness, and intemperance as causes of crime.

Coming still nearer to the honest community, and therefore nearer those causes of crime for which the community is responsible, let us hear what answer is given to this question by the inmates of our twenty-eight reformatories, including under this name: Industrial schools, reform schools, farm schools, houses of refuge, and juvenile asylums. Their average number of inmates, in 1868, was seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-three; and their average age, a few days less than thirteen years. Of this number 60 per cent. were of foreign parentage, 55 per cent. orphans and half orphans, 22 per cent. used liquor and tobacco, 43 per cent. were homeless and truant, and 27 per cent. wholly illiterate.

There is a sad uniformity in these respective percentages, and a still sadder uniformity in the directness with which they point to ignorance, idleness, homelessness, orphanage, licentiousness, and drunkenness as sources of crime. It is noticeable that most of these cases of crime are negative. They are the want of knowledge, want of a trade, want of work, want of a home, want of friends, want of parents, and want of mind. Is it strange that a population from whom most of the natural and moral defenses are taken away should be tempted and fall? Such helplessness borders on hopelessness; and nothing remains for its heirs but starvation or crime. Crime is the last resort of the helpless honest, unless society provides a refuge. 'O poverty! thou art indeed omnipotent! Thou grindest us into desperation; thou confoundest all our boasted and most deep rooted principles; thou fillest us to the very brim with malice and revenge, and renderest us capable of acts of unknown horror! May I never be visited by thee in the fullness of thy power.'

ORPHANAGE.

Of the 1,553 children received at Mettray, 297 were illegitimate, 705 were orphans, 114 were foundlings, 302 whose parents were in prison, 214 of parents living in concubinage. Take Mettray away, and what choice was left to these innocents? "Look," says Dr. Guthrie, "at the history of the children of Edinburgh, in the original ragged school, as detailed in some of the annual reports: Found homeless, 72; with father dead 149; mother dead, 89; deserted by parents, 43; one or both parents transported, 9; fatherless with drunken mothers, 77; motherless with drunken fathers, 66; both parents worthless, 84; beggars, 291; known or believed to be children of thieves, 224." Outside of the Edinburgh Ragged School, there was for those children neither help nor home, father or mother. Society had in effect shut them up to crime. They must live, and a criminal life offered most chances.

What kind of life poor orphan girls in cities generally choose, the following figures, by Mr. Brockway, show: "Eighty per cent. of the females received into the Magdalen house at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1866, were orphans or half-orphans. Seventy per cent. of all the females received into all these establishments in London, in the same year, were also either orphans or half-orphans." Out of fifteen thousand commitments of females in New York city in 1866, two thousand two hundred and fifty were for vagrancy—which is but another name for homeless girls—girls who have already lost the bloom of their virtue, if not their virtue itself, and are steadily moving on toward a life of prostitution. But no statistics, however startling their ratios, can convey an adequate idea of the fearful tendency which orphanage among the poor of our cities has toward crime. During the same year (1866), nine hundred and sixty-eight girls between the ages of fifteen and twenty were imprisoned for petit larceny. Here, then, we have more than three thousand girls, out of fifteen thousand female offenders of all classes, committed to theft and lewdness.

Now, let us look at the crime of boys. We quote from the *XXI. Annual Report of the Prison Association of New York*, because Mr. Brace's figures, with which the comparison is made, belong to that year (1866). Out of 24,329 male commitments, 2,347 were boys for petit larceny. That is, one-tenth of all the offenses committed were by boys, and three-fourths of the whole number of petit larcenies that year were by the same juvenile class. Here, then, we have picked up, by the police, in the streets of New York, in one year, 3,315 boy-thieves, to say nothing of the larger number undetected. Most of them were orphans, all of them were uncared for. So much for those who, through idleness, friendlessness, and homelessness, choose the street for a home, and crime for a living. Many of this class, it is true, beg; but the limits between begging and stealing are very narrow, and when begging becomes an occupation they disappear altogether. Professional beggars are thieves in disguise. Their children can hardly be said to steal; they merely follow the trade of their parents. Their vagabond lives beget in them beastly appetites and habits. They have few ideas of property, none of daintiness or self-restraint. If idleness and the want of home and parents work so disastrously, it is safe to infer that if these wants were supplied, these sources of crime would be drained, if not dried up. And when Red Hill can show 70 per cent. of recovery, and Mettray 89 per cent., no community that neglects or refuses to give their methods a fair trial can escape the responsibility for more than three-fourths of its juvenile criminals.

IGNORANCE.

Ignorance is a source of crime. It operates in various ways: First, to expose men to it, and then to prepare them for it. The uncultivated mind is weakened by non-use. For lack of ideas it is often left to the suggestions of the animal appetites, with their debasing and corrupting tendencies. In a land of books and schools ignorance is not consistent with self-respect or manliness. Even the pitiable standard set up in our prison statistics—to be able to read—is far above many of the adults that enter their walls. But when we erect the higher and truer one—of being able to read with facility and zest—such proficiency as puts knowledge, both as a pastime and a power, within men's reach, how beggarly is the show then among our prison population! The average per cent. of the State prison population of New York, in 1864, that could not read was 32. Now, admitting that the remainder could read, and not disparaging the quality of it, it shows eleven times more ignorance among these twenty-four hundred inmates than among the whole outside adult population of the State. Of those outside the penitentiaries, only three per cent. could not read, while thirty-two per cent. of those inside could not. Even not knowing how to read is eleven times more likely to lead to crime than knowing; or, as Dr. Wines has put it, one-third of the crime is committed by one-fiftieth of the population. So great is the affinity of crime for ignorance. Ninety-seven per cent. of the non-prison population of New York, in 1864, could read; in the same year only sixty-eight per cent. of the prison population could read. Knowing how to read is two-thirds as favorable to honesty as not knowing. In other words, knowledge is more preventive of crime than promotive of virtue.

But as the want of practical knowledge is as really ignorance as the want of book knowledge, the following figures by Mr. Ryers, late Chaplain of the Ohio Penitentiary, are more to the point as to the influence of ignorance upon crime. Out of 2,120 under his care, 67 per cent. were uneducated, that is, men who could barely read, or who could merely scratch their names; fourteen per cent. did not know their "A B C's;" seventy-four per cent. had never learned a trade. Here we have eighty-one per cent. ignorant of books, and seventy-four per cent. ignorant of a trade. Apply these proportions to the outside population, and what a mass of ignorance and helplessness it would make! Supposing the population of New York to be 900,000, more than 350,000 of her adult population would be unable to read or write. Hugh Miller, a shrewd observer of man, and himself a mechanic, speaks of these two kinds of knowledge and their influence on men, as follows: "I found that the intelligence which results from a fair school education, sharpened by a subsequent taste for reading, very much heightened on certain items the standard by which my comrades regulated their conduct, * * * not against intemperance or licentiousness * * * but against theft and the grosser and more creeping forms of untruthfulness and dishonesty."

EMIGRATION.

Another fruitful source of crime is emigration. The figures here are so startling in their disproportions as to foster, and apparently justify, a strong prejudice against our foreign population. Foreigners crowd our alms-houses and asylums, our jails and penitentiaries. In the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, from one-fourth to one-third of the inmates are foreigners. At Auburn, from a third to one-half. In Clinton prison, one-half; and at Sing Sing, between one-half and six-sevenths. In the Albany Penitentiary, the aggregate number of prisoners during the last twenty years was 18,590, of whom 10,770 were foreign born. Formidable as such numbers are in their disproportions, we must not be hasty or harsh in taking up a reproach against "the stranger." The excess is local—following the seaports and lines of emigration. For example, while the general average for the whole country is twenty-eight per cent. of foreign born criminals to seventy-two per cent. of native born; in Nevada, the foreign born criminals are fifty-six per cent. while in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina, they are only one per cent. There is, however, an excess, and to account for it let us look at some of the circumstances that are against foreigners. They come here as strangers; often sick, always poor. They have few friends to meet them, greet them, or care for them. They are ignorant of our language, our laws, and our customs. Without a place in which to live, to work, or to worship. Human waifs stranded, rather than landed, on our shores. If they remain in our cities, as too many of them do, they are always exposed to the worst classes of both their own and our countrymen. Is it strange that, with all support and sympathy withdrawn, these exiles should despond, and fall to drinking, or despair, and commit crime? The loss of ten dollars through a sailor-boarding-house, or a fraudulent ticket agent, may make the difference between a thrifty farmer in Wisconsin, or an inmate of Sing Sing.

As the asylum of the poor of all nations, the United States is specially charged with the duty of a philanthropic legislation respecting immigrants. The famine of Ireland threw thousands of paupers and the product of pauperism on our shores. The emigration since, though less depressed in character, is still a poor, if not a pauper, emigration, and only in a modified sense can it be said, that this is not the character of all our foreign influx, whether the stream is fed by the coolies of China, the cotters of Ireland, or the peasants of Germany. Most of them live so near the line of pauperism at home, that on reaching our shores, with neither home, employment nor capital—and strangers, thousands fall below the dead-line of life, with no record but the mortuary or criminal register. But no words can plead for these exiles, as do the following facts and figures, taken from the last report of the Commissioners of Emigration:

Emigrants provided with food and lodging	18,238
Emigrants provided with situations	36,293
Emigrants relieved, forwarded, etc.	73,187

Society must keep this population from approaching "the dead-line." The Commissioners of Emigration have done nobly, but no local organization can direct and distribute this mighty tide. The nation must do it. "The object of government is to do for a community, what the community cannot do for itself." Emigration mediates between Europe and anarchy, and what the old world is travelling with, till she is delivered, the United States must stand ready to receive. We need a national emigration bureau—with forwarding agencies abroad, and distributing agencies at home. The community on which these immigrants bestow themselves and their labor, cannot quit itself by merely offering homesteads. It must see that the men for whom she intended these homesteads shall find them. She must insist that shipmasters shall not revive the horrors of "the middle passage," and that our railroads shall run their emigrant trains at least as fast as their cattle trains.

The tendency of *homelessness*, with its concomitant privations, to crime, is strikingly illustrated by the character of our canal, railroad, and river populations. The number of criminals in proportion to the number of wayfarers and common carriers is very large; so large that it taints the population adjacent to all great thoroughfares. Along the Erie Canal there was in 1863 one crime to every 1,276 of the population. In the population not adjacent, the commitments were one to every 2,876. The nine counties bordering on the Hudson furnished one conviction to every 1,518 of their population, while in the same number of counties secluded from trade and travel we have only one conviction to every 2,864 of the population. Rafting, lumbering and mining show similar evil flowing from homelessness.

As an episode bearing on the dangers of homelessness, we condense a long letter, written some years since to the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, by one of the hundreds of young men who annually go to the city to seek their fortunes. First came rum to keep up spirits and energy for night work, then came three-fourths of their salaries spent in theaters and bar-rooms—in dull seasons more rum to drive away the blues. Many go to low concert saloons only to kill time. They play billiards for drinks and bagatelle for lager. Play faro, or have a throw at cards. They go to the opera, to the theatre, oyster suppers and worse. All this to feed the hunger of their homeless hearts, and no wonder for "they bunked in boarding houses." In receiving and caring for this home emigration let our Young Men's Christian Associations find their proper and sufficient work.

DRUNKENNESS, PROSTITUTION, GAMBLING.

In all our criminal statistics these three vices appear as the most productive source of crime. More than one-half of our prison population are intemperate, or were under the influence of liquor when they committed the crimes for which they were imprisoned. The Provincial Penitentiary of Upper Canada, in its report, names drunkenness as one of the chief causes of crime. Out of 47,313 in the city prisons of New York (1867), 31,298 admitted their intemperance. Fifty per cent. of all the inmates in the county jails of New York (1864) confessed that they frequented drinking, bawdy, and gambling houses. What is the duty of society toward these "institutions?" We will stop here to answer this question, only premising that we shall better understand what that duty is when once we come to regard drunkenness, gambling, and prostitution, and not as causes of crimes, but *as crimes*. The same remark applies to tenement houses, swill-milk, and tainted and adulterated food—not the tenants and consumers, so much as venders and owners, are the real criminals. We say nothing of hereditary crimes; under a wiser legislation these will be held to be diseases and misfortunes, not crimes, and every verdict of acquittal on a plea of insanity will be followed by a sentence to an insane asylum. It is no longer a question of science whether there are hereditary mental and moral as well as bodily peculiarities. Kleptomania is only one of many manias. Thieving argues not merely moral depravation, but intellectual as well. It is not an easy way of making a living. Measured by the criminal's standard of labor and wages, it is a hard way—an extra-hazardous occupation. It is gambling against the whole community, and sure, in the long run, to be a losing game. When restitution shall once become a recognized element in our penal legislation, we shall have few old offenders against property who will be judged sane.

II.—THE CRIMINAL POPULATION.

We come next to consider the responsibility of society to the criminal population. This class forms the middle term between the endangered class and the imprisoned class. It is smaller than the former, and very much larger than the latter. Though our judicial registers are sadly imperfect, they furnish testimony sufficient to show that the disproportion between arrests and convictions is very great. Dr. Parrish, in a paper on Professional Criminals, says, "that out of some 20,000 miscellaneous arrests in Philadelphia annually, there are but 1,000 convictions." If this proportion is an average for the whole country, it makes the numbers of the criminal population something appalling. Great Britain reckons that one person in 300 of her entire population is a juvenile delinquent—"a destitute vagabond, abandoned, and in many cases a law-breaking, child below the age of seventeen." About the same ratio holds as to adult criminals. If, now, these proportions obtain among us, supposing our population to be 39,000,000, "the dangerous classes" would number a quarter of a million—more than one-half of whom would be criminals. Now here is a secret caste, numbering at least 150,000, composed of thieves, forgers, robbers, burglars and counterfeiters,—men and women guilty of prostitution, seduction, rape and murder. Their business is crime. They have their capital and places of trade, their amusements, literature and schools. They maintain a sort of loose family and social connection, and under the same laws of increase and education which work in honest communities. They are an organization of criminals for the purposes of crime. How far is society responsible for the existence of this guild of outlaws? How far is Quetelet's dictum—that "society prepares the crime, and the criminal commits it"—true?

Let us see. First come the capitalists of crime—the makers of counterfeiters' and burglars' implements; the receivers and venders of stolen goods; on "putting up" jobs, and for "spiriting away" offenders—alas, the owners and keepers of "dash-houses" for the resort, lodging, and concealment of criminals. Separated from the capitalists by a very narrow line, come the middle-men of crime; men and women who get their living by converting the vicious into criminals. Among these are the keepers of drinking-houses, stews, and dance-houses; the owners of rat-pits, dog-pits, cock-pits, and gambling hells. At another short remove come the amusements of the criminal class. Whatever excites or gratifies the baser passions, whatever stimulates the appetite for sufferings or hazards, is a source of pleasure and a means of amusement to them. The dog or prize fight, the rat and cock pit, badgering and baiting, horse-racing and public executions. Every kind of betting is their delight. All their pastimes are so many schools to brutalize the idle, the vagrant, and the young.

They have also their peculiar literature—dime novels, sporting papers, illustrated papers, doctor books, obscene prints, photographs. These papers are filled with the details of vice and crime. They debase and corrupt by their horrible and indecent pictures and above all, by advertising the whole paraphernalia of licentiousness. The agents of this lewd and licentious learning are found even in some of our remotest rural towns. It is a literature in which the heroes and heroines are thieves and prostitutes, and policemen and honest traders muffs. It foments criminal desires, and opens the way to criminal practices. In one case, at least, it circulated in a State prison. When a literature which is essentially "earthly, sensual and devilish," circulates freely among the outside criminal population, as in this instance (XII. Annual Report New York Prison Association, p. 482, quest. 800), by "corn baskets full" among the prisoners themselves, is it to be wondered at that "self-abuse" is *the* vice of our prisons and penitentiaries?

III.—THE PRISON POPULATION.

The criminal is a cause of crime. This is not an idle play upon words. Like produces like. The prisoner, as a criminal, is a source of crime. As held in durance he forms a society by himself. So far as he is unemployed and vicious, he becomes a teacher of vice or crime to other persons. In the first stages of imprisonment, offenders are generally huddled together, irrespective of age, sex, or criminality. Not unfrequently we confine in the same room the criminal and the witness by whose testimony he is to be brought to justice. We commit the boy for doing nothing, because he has nothing to do, to the same apartment with the hardened offender, to be entertained, depraved, and educated for crime, by listening to the recital of its excitements and pleasures. The vagrant is lodged with the brazen prostitute. In such a community everything tends lower. There is no general virtuous sentiment or opinion to control. The feeling of the imprisoned is a class-feeling, "and whatever tends to class-feeling tends to demoralization first, and then to degradation—not merely of the body, but of morals. Classes care only for the opinion of the clique, clubs for the opinion of the club."

If, therefore, there is to be any recuperation in prison life, it must come from without. The officers must originate the recovery, and society must demand such officers as possess this healing power. If selfish men are put to watch these degraded and hardened prisoners, their selfishness will harden them only the more. So long as prisons are looked upon merely as houses of detention and punishment, it matters not what the character of the keeper is, provided he keeps the prisoner safely; but if reformation is the aim of prison discipline, or restoration to society its issue, then the character of the keeper is of the first importance. He ought to be an evangelist; and no man is morally fit to be a warden, chaplain or assistant, who lacks interest or faith in the prisoner's recovery. In securing this result the co-operation of the prisoner is indispensable. The keeper must know that enforced work is only less dangerous to the criminal's character than enforced idleness. Self-interest must be awakened. The criminal, in his outlawry, retains something of a sense of justice and propriety, and these must be preserved and strengthened. They are our best hold on him. If you shut him up to the thought that he is a criminal, and is expected to continue such, you take hope from his horizon. He will emerge from the prison less fitted to assimilate with the honest community, than when it cast him out the first time. So far as seclusion from criminals outside and segregation or congregation with criminals inside were fitted to reform him, he has been reformed—and that is all. Formerly he was a free criminal, now he is an imprisoned criminal—his character is unchanged, and therefore he can never exert on himself or others any but criminal influence. When he has served his time he becomes once more a free criminal, adding another to the sum of outside criminals—thus ever moving in a vicious and vitiating circle.

The proportion of the criminals restored, to the criminals released, is the test of the efficacy and efficiency of a system of prison discipline; and society is as truely responsible for those causes of crime which work upon the convict while in prison, as for those which brought him there. We separate the criminal element, because it is cheaper and safer when segregated than when diffused through the body politic; if, however, the period of segregation is badly managed, it may, at the time, cost the State as much pecuniarily, and, after the disturbing element has been received back again, may cost more than if no imprisonment had taken place. Two things therefore must be sought imperatively: Reformation of the prisoner if possible. Perpetual detention if not reformed.

IV.—THE LIBERATED CONVICTS.

The relation of society to this class of the criminal population, and its responsibility through them for the causes of crime, is a subject of vital interest and importance. The duty of society toward the convalescent criminal is of the most delicate nature. If there is enough power in the Gospel to reform the criminal, there ought to be enough power in it to lead us to treat the reformed criminal with confidence. So long as society does not believe in the reformation of convicts, it cannot stand at the open prison door, and say to them truthfully, or to any good purpose; "Go and sin no more."

One thing is certain, society must take back the released prisoner, or the penitentiary must. There is no middle ground. If society conspires against the convict, he must conspire against society—or die a martyr. If our scorn or suspicion hedge up his way to honesty, and open it to crime, we are responsible for that crime. Le Sage says: "A reformed drunkard should never be left in a cellar," yet this piece of uncharitableness we practice, when we demand more integrity and steadfastness from a reformed criminal than from an honest man. It is not the dream of optimists that thieves may repent. If Jesus of Nazareth offered one a place with him in Paradise, is it too much for us to offer him a place with us in the community? But it is not necessary to argue this point in detail. It is the logical conclusion to the cure of crime. A reformed criminal is not a criminal, and to treat him as if he were, is itself a crime. Facts gathered from the experience of France, Ireland, and especially Bavaria, favor the practice of the largest confidence, and the exercise of the broadest charity toward released convicts.

AXIOMS IN SOCIOLOGY.

The following axioms will help us better to understand the responsibility of society for the causes of crime:

I. *Whatever exposes men to commit crime is a source of crime.*

Helplessness may be considered the sum of this exposure. Poverty is a kind of helplessness. Ignorance is a kind of helplessness—ignorance of reading, writing, and arithmetic; ignorance of a trade, language, laws, customs, etc. Orphanage is helplessness, as also are homelessness and imbecility. In all civilized countries society has committed itself, in part, to the helpless, in each of its dependent phases. It provides alms-houses for the poor; schools for the ignorant; emigration commissioners for the foreigner; asylums for the orphan. What it needs to do, in order to meet all its obligations, is to enlarge, systematize and enforce its supervision. If society has the right to take the property of the community for the support of paupers, it has the nobler right to legislate in respect to property, that there shall be no honest paupers but imbeciles. If society, for reasons of State, has the right to tax the rich for the education of the poor, it has the complimentary right to compel attendance upon the means of education. The rich man's duty to support the school is the poor man's duty to attend it. The same principles which make society responsible for orphans *de jure*, make it responsible for orphans *de facto*—thus the children of criminals and friendless paupers would become the wards of the State.

Charity in its higher sphere, when it ceases to be a mere impulse and becomes a principle of equity as well, is an attempt to restore and maintain the lost balance between the rich and the poor. Its action may be individual or political, accidental or systematic; it is a moral libration, showing the unrest of the world; and any kind of help that does not tend to maintain an equilibrium is so far forth inadequate and injurious. Society must give each man the opportunity to secure his balance. It must teach every man to maintain it—and those who fail it must support. This may appear too much like inaugurating a paternal government, but no government is too paternal that seeks to secure for each man, woman, and child the opportunity of bettering themselves. If they fail and fall, we feel bound in charity to help them; are we any less bound to guard against their failure or fall? We feel bound to purchase the pound of cure; are we any less bound to provide the ounce of prevention? So far as society legislates the disproportion between labor and capital, and thus produces poverty, hardship, hardness, and crime, it is responsible for crime. So far as society helps the strong, instead of, Christ-like helping the weak, it is responsible for the crimes of that weakness. So far as society does not help the weak, in Christ-like, bearing one another's burdens, it is responsible for certain crimes. So far as society does not restrain the strong, it is responsible for the crimes of that strength. Government exists for the weak.

II. *Whatever induces men to commit crime is a cause of crime.*

Under this head come gambling, prostitution, and drunkenness—the most productive of crime, and the most difficult of regulation. They are the three great criminal vices. Vices, so long as they are private; crimes, as soon as they become public. The difficulty of dealing with them is the difficulty of fixing this boundary line.

Let us first look at the difficulty in respect to gambling and prostitution. Both are occupations of choice, seldom of necessity. Both are public. There is not a house of assignation, ill-fame, or gambling that is not known to the police. The vagrant boy or girl, for doing nothing, having nothing honest to do, we imprison. What of the keepers and patrons of brothels and gambling hells? Is not the industry of this man and woman far more criminal than the idleness of that boy, or the vagrancy of that girl? That boy and girl are on the way to crime, it may be the road leading to those very "hells," and for this we herd them in jails full of old criminals to make their destruction surer—the keepers of the bawdy and gambling houses are criminals already, and they go "unwhipt of justice." Is society quit of its duty so long as it knows of houses in which women publicly advertise licentiousness, and men as publicly tempt to fraud? The same question applies to the publication of obscene books, prints, and papers.

As to that most vexed question of drunkenness—that it is the most fruitful source of crime no one doubts—that it is a public vice is equally admitted. Its haunts are even better known than those of the gambler and courtesan. The latter are known to the whole police, the former to the whole public. Can the community do nothing better than license rum-shops and then build inebriate asylums? We put these two questions: First, is there a single valid reason for a drinking-house? An ice-cream saloon or a soda-fountain may be a luxury, and an eating-house a necessity; but there is not a single argument of necessity or luxury for a dram-shop. Yet New York, in 1864, had twenty-one thousand two hundred and forty-two public drinking places to every one hundred and eighty-three of her population. The other question is this: If drunkenness is a crime when it comes before the public, why cannot it be punished as well as theft or fraud, and in the same manner? Until a satisfactory answer is given to these two questions, society must be held responsible for the crimes of drunkenness and drinking-houses. As we approach the perilous line that divides between private vices and public crimes, legislative responsibility increases in delicacy and obligation, but a sound moral sense will help us to find the line, and to enforce the law.

III. *Whatever appeals to the baser passions and instincts is a source of crime.*

All the specific amusements of the criminal classes come under this axiom—such as dog fighting, prize fighting and cock fighting; baiting, badgering, ratting and sparring. Debasement and cruelty mark them all. And all of them are known to the police. Why does society inflict these outrages just enough to give them zest in the eyes of their perpetrators and patrons? Henry Bergh's interposition to prevent cruelty to animals points the way in which legislation and public morality should go, through horse-racing, agricultural fair trotting, and the furore which traveling ball clubs and international boat-racing excite, show that there is yet a long way to travel.

IV. *Whatever, in the administration of justice, outrages justice is a cause of crime.*

The whole prison area needs reformation, from the commitment of the prisoner to his release. The incompetent treatment of crime is a source of crime: not promptly to ferret out criminals is incompetent treatment; not carefully to classify criminals is incompetent treatment; not adequately to punish criminals is incompetent treatment. A just system of penal treatment must secure a classification of criminals, and also a classification of penalties. It must seek and maintain the line that divides the hopeless from the hopeful, and when hope of reformation ceases, hope of liberation should cease too. Penalties should be just, rewards generous. The former must commend themselves to the criminal's conscience, the latter to his affections. To intrust these important and delicate responsibilities to political or perfunctory agents is itself a fruitful source of crime, both among criminals and prisoners. May "the keeper of the prison" at Philippi have a large succession.

V. *Whatever evinces an inadequate repressive legislation is a cause of crime.*

An inefficient, insufficient, or low-toned police is an encouragement to crime, because it offers such large chances against detection. Prevention is better than apprehension. The eye of the vigilant patrolman is a greater terror to the man who meditates crime than a score of detectives after he has committed it. This is especially true of crimes of premeditation, as compared with the crimes of passion. Statistics show that crimes against property are four times as numerous as crimes against persons, and of these the great majority are crimes of reflection. When we come to crimes against persons, we find the major part are unpremeditated. Most criminal acts are secret, or depend on skill and opportunity. Cowardice rather than courage marks crimes. There are twenty petit larcenies to one robbery; seven grand larcenies to one burglary. Even the boldest crimes carry the badge of cowardice—the burglar works under cover of night, and the robber lurks in secrecy. Inexperience, too, and first attempts characterize large numbers of offenses. Therefore, so far as crimes of inexperience, cowardice and premeditation are concerned, a vigilant and sufficient police is more repressive and deterrent than a vigorous judiciary or a rigorous imprisonment.

An inefficient judiciary and executive encourage crime by offering chances of non-commitment, non-conviction, or easy pardon. The significance of this statement will be seen when we consider the aggregate of the prisoner's chances of escape from punishment. It is estimated that the chances in favor of the criminal between his commission of a crime and his commitment, is eighty-three per cent.; between commitment and conviction, five per cent.; between imprisonment and pardon before expiration of sentence, fifteen per cent. Thus, in the lottery of crime, there are eighty-eight chances out of a hundred against the honest community before the criminal is incarcerated, and from fifteen to twenty per cent. after he is in prison. It is hardly necessary to say that so many chances in favor of the criminal are so many encouragements to commit crime. These facts give new force to Beccaria's maxim of *certainty* in punishment. Certainty is the essence of prevention. It ties the penalty to the crime, and the criminal to the executioner. One of the main ingredients of certainty is celerity. Certainty makes the bond between crime and punishment indissoluble, and celerity makes it formidable.

The efficiency of a police system is measured by the number of criminals committed compared with the number of crimes committed.

The efficiency of the judiciary is measured by the proportion of convictions to the number of commitments.

The efficiency of a penal system is measured by the proportion of released convicts to the number of recidivists.

In conclusion; The responsibility of society for the causes of crime is very great, and the amount of crime is very formidable, but the work of prevention, punishment, and reclamation, is far from being hopeless. Even crime has its compensations. Its habitat is known. Its area is limited and definite. It lies in and about the great centers of population, and along the main lines of travel and traffic. Its largest masses move in the smallest orbits. Criminals are chiefly recruited from the ignorant, the idle, the homeless, and the friendless. They are found in force wherever there are grog-shops, houses of ill-fame, brutal sports, and betting. It is a population fully known to the police—their practices, haunts, and pastimes; their capitalists, panders, and customers. The known criminal population of England and Wales numbers 134,523, one-fifth of whom make London their headquarters. What is so public, defined, and limited, must be, in a great measure, preventible, punishable, and reclaimable.

The harmonizing of labor and capital; compulsory education; legislative control of the idle, the vagrant, and the helpless; a prompt and rigid prosecution and punishment of the capitalists and caterers of crime, and an enlarged and enlightened application of the law of kindness to prison discipline, will diminish crime to a minimum, by changing it to a virtue, or reducing it to vice.

Peat Charcoal in Metal Working.

While there is not yet any deficiency in the supply of coal for iron making in this region, wood for making charcoal has to be furnished and cannot be. In this juncture substitutes must be considered, and of one of them P. H. Leavitt writes to the *Iron Age*: Peat charcoal is of sufficient importance to claim brief notice. Peat may be charred either in pits, kilns, or retorts, and the process is much the same as with wood. The yield of charcoal from ordinary uncondensed peat is generally only from twenty to thirty per cent. of the weight of the dry peat, and is for most industrial purposes quite too light and friable to be used to advantage. From manufactured or condensed peat, however, a coke or charcoal is prepared which is admirably adapted for the more severe processes required in the arts. It is of great strength, and of a density far superior to the best wood charcoal, and is fully equal to that of the best coke made from coal. The quality generally obtained from a good article of condensed peat is from thirty-five to forty-two per cent. of its weight. Its calorific power is intense. The methods of charring pursued in England, Ireland, France, Bohemia, Bavaria, Saxony, Russia, Friesland and elsewhere, differ somewhat in details, but the general principles involved are the same. In all these places its value is recognized and appreciated. At the great exhibition of 1851, numerous specimens of peat and peat charcoal, prepared by different processes, were exhibited, which were remarkable for their density and cheapness, and attracted particular attention from metal workers and others interested in the use of fuels.

OUR CITY SCHOOLS.

Annual Report of the City Superintendent.

The Progress of Popular Education—Early History of Our Local Schools—Expenses for the Year, $180,000—Interesting Statistics, &c., &c.

We have received from George J. Luckey, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Pittsburgh, a copy of his second annual report of the condition of the schools for the year ending June 1, 1870. The report opens with the favorable declaration that owing to the thrift of business, and the favorable sanitary condition of the city during the whole season, a larger proportion of our twenty thousand children, of school age, has been in attendance at school than during any former year.

The increased interest in educational matters, and the improvements introduced into our schools, have not failed to attract the attention of pupils, parents, teachers and directors, and to infuse an enthusiasm into their minds never before known.

This state of things has had the effect of inducing parents to visit the schools more frequently; has drawn the directors oftener to the school room; and has increased the interest of the teachers in their work.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Four school buildings have been completed during the past year—one in the Lincoln, one in the Highland, and two in the Howard district. They are models of architectural beauty, and their internal arrangements are unsurpassed for convenience, comfort and health, circumstances that have no small influence on teaching and studying. Three other like structures are under contract, and will, when finished, reflect credit on the wisdom and public spirit of their projectors.

ESTHETICS.

The esthetic spirit of our progressive people has not only manifested itself in the buildings, but also in the surroundings. Formerly public taste was exhibited in adorning our pauper and prison establishments, the people deeming it an act of mercy to make the places of those excluded from society endurable, hoping thereby to better their moral and sanitary condition, on the principle that the spirit of crime and the spirit of beauty are incompatible, and that the latter must modify the former. But why not imbue the mind of the future citizen with the spirit of the beautiful, before the spirit of crime can take possession of him, and thus effectually prevent the crimes that the most costly social machinery cannot cure? This we are doing, in making our school grounds more attractive. Trees, plants and flowers are now flourishing, where formerly all was barren pavement, and, in districts where the ground will admit of it, miniature parks have been laid out, with their walks and promenades fringed with shrubbery and flowers, exerting a humanizing effect, not only on the school, but on the adjacent neighborhood. The school rooms are also being ornamented with pictures, flowers, etc., and as these evidences of refinement, purity and gentleness appear, rudeness, disrespect and incorrigibility disappear.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF MUTES.

Speaking of the opening of the School for Deaf Mutes, in the Duquesne District, the Superintendent remarks: "Eminent success has thus far crowned the enterprise. I believe that this is the first instance in this country of the establishment of such a school by the public school authorities. The fact reflects great credit upon the humanity of our city, and places her foremost on the list of corporate benefactors."

EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

The old method of instruction, which consisted only in scanning the text-books, thereby crowding the mind with dry details, without cultivating any mental power to use them, was ill adapted to this end. Under the old system bookworms were abundant, but practical thinking scholars were scarce. By the new method of oral instruction, this state of things is wholly changed; every perceptive and intellectual faculty is addressed, aroused to action, and fitted for practical life. It is an axiom in education that "He who knows how to think well upon a subject is the master of all knowledge."

A CONTRAST.

The Superintendent then contrasts the present state of public education with that which existed in 1824, when petitions were numerously signed for the modification or repeal of the law establishing a general system of education. To show the deplorable ignorance and prejudice then existing against free education, he appends the report of the committee of the Legislature, to whom was referred the petitions for the repeal of the school law. There are some few, even in this day, who might be benefited by reading this part of the report.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

In writing under this head, the Superintendent characterizes the press as the natural ally of common school education. We quote a single paragraph: "The press has done more than any other agency in perfecting our free school system, and encouraging its support; and especially are we indebted to the Pittsburgh press for creating and developing a healthy public interest in behalf of our city schools."

HISTORY OF THE PITTSBURGH SCHOOLS.

In order to collect and preserve the facts connected with the early history of the city schools, the Superintendent obtained from each Principal a short sketch, embodying such facts as could be obtained, and these are all published at length in the report. We shall refer very briefly to these district reports:

Colfax.—This school was organized in June, 1868, from the old Squirrel Hill School, in Liberty township, now Twenty-second ward. The school contained but one room, and accommodated all the pupils. There are now five rooms, a large attendance and increasing interest. Principal, J. B. Irvine.

Colored.—Established in 1838, in a small church in Miltenberger alley, John M. Templeton being the first teacher. Ten years afterwards the school was removed to the African M. E. Church, Wylie street. In 1851 Mr. Templeton died, and the school rapidly declined for a time. It was removed to the engine house on Wylie, near Logan, when Abel Dobson (white) served as Principal for a time. The next removal was to the African M. E. Church, Arthur street, in 1853, when Dr. M. R. Delany took charge, but resigned in 1854. The basement of the Wesleyan church, Wylie street, was next secured, and Calvin Sackett (white), was employed to teach. In February, 1855, when the Central Board was organized, the school passed under its care, and Mr. Sackett continued until 1857, when he was succeeded by George B. Vashon, who continued till 1864. The school did not begin to flourish properly until it occupied the elegant new building on Miller street, Eleventh Ward, erected at a cost of $17,622. In 1868, the present principal, D. W. Atwood, was elected.

Duquesne.—In 1835, immediately after the adoption of the common school system, this district, then known as the West Ward, purchased a site on Ferry street, and erected the first public school in the district. The names of W. W. Fetterman, Dr. H. D. Sellers, John Wallace and Wm. Eichbaum are honorably mentioned in this connection. In 1850 the present elegant edifice was erected. Principal, Geo. N. Monro.

Forbes.—The first election for directors in the old Eighth (now Sixth) ward was held in 1847. The first school was a small building on Maria street. There are two school houses in the district. The Ann street house was erected in 1848, and it has since been enlarged and now contains twelve rooms. The Second avenue building was erected in 1851, and contains three rooms. Since the organization of the school, a period of twenty-three years, the following gentlemen have filled the position of Principal, viz: James M. Smith, Samuel P. Bollman, James Wilson, David Dennison, William F. Walker, R. H. Kelly, John Gregory, J. H. Stewart and L. H. Eaton.

Franklin.—Organized in 1847, in the present building on Franklin street. The first teachers selected by the Board were the present principal, Mr. D. C. Holmes, with Misses McGarrahill, Robison and Jones as assistants. The first Board of Directors consisted of the following gentlemen: L. R. Livingston, John Harper, Dr. Robert Wray, Cyprian Preston, William Barnhill, and Rev. Dr. Upfold, now Bishop of Indiana.

Grant.—The first public school building erected in the city of Pittsburgh was located on the corner of Diamond street and Cherry alley. It contained two rooms, one over the other. The first teachers elected were Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Whittier. With the exception of a few months these teachers remained until 1850, when they resigned. The building was condemned as unsafe and sold. In 1850 the present fine building on Grant street was erected. James M. Pryor, W. W. Dixon, Thomas Ewing, D. Dennison, H. I. Gourley, G. J. Luckey and I. N. Stephenson have been principals—the latter having served since 1868.

High School.—Organized in 1855, with Rev. J. L. G. McKown as Principal. In 1856, Rev. D. H. A. McLean was chosen, and in 1859, the present Principal, Philotus Dean, took charge.

Highland.—Organized in 1869. The history of this school, one of the best in the city, has but recently been published. Principal, R. H. Fulton.

Howard.—Organized in June, 1868; composed of part of Liberty and Pitt townships and the borough of Lawrenceville. Principal, J. J. Rockwell.

Lawrence.—This was one of the Lawrenceville schools. The most important fact in its history is, that a new building is being erected at a cost of $50,000. S. F. Patterson, Principal.

Liberty.—In this district (Twentieth ward) the first school house erected was in 1836 on the Greensburg pike, twenty by thirty feet, containing two rooms. In 1865 it was sold, and Beltier's tavern was bought and used as a school house until 1868. The second school house was built at Shady Side, in 1838, containing one room. Two frame houses, containing two rooms each, were erected in 1868. The principal, Mr. Cameron, reports a decrease in attendance owing to the superior facilities furnished in neighboring districts.

Lincoln.—This district, (Twenty-first ward,) had three schools prior to consolidation, containing in all six rooms. In 1869, the present spacious building on Frankstown avenue was opened, and the school now ranks among the best in the city. L. P. Greves, principal.

Minersville.—In 1852 there were three schools—Minersville, Oakland and Goosetown. In 1859, a new building was erected, with a capacity for two hundred pupils. Since then, three rooms have been erected elsewhere, and the accommodations are yet inadequate. James L. Harrison, principal.

Moorhead.—Organized in 1847. Among the pioneers were John Ford, George W. Laying, Joseph Cust and William M. McCutcheon. The first school building cost $1,447. This was subsequently enlarged, but so rapid was the increase in attendance that in 1866 the Board decided to erect a house that would accommodate the children for a decade, at least. In 1868 the present splendid edifice was erected. J. J. Taggart, principal.

Mt. Albion.—Organized in 1869. Formerly a part of Collins township; now Eighteenth ward. J. H. Dexter, principal.

North.—The Principal, J. M. Logan, says: The Fourth ward was the first in the city to avail itself of the provisions of the first school law, enacted in 1834. In 1835, under the charge of G. F. Gilmore, Esq., five pupils convened in a dilapidated building on the corner of Duquesne way and Irwin street, where the Robinson House now stands, and inaugurated a ward public school. At first but few parents were inclined to patronize the school, as it was believed by many of the citizens to be fitted only for the educational training of the poorer classes and not worthy the patronage and support of the more wealthy and influential. In 1838 a new school building was erected on Irwin street, near Penn, and the school removed from the old tavern stand which had been used as a school.

Mr. McIlwaine, Mr. Livingston, Lucius Osgood, W. W. Dickson, Jas. R. Newell and J. R. Titzel, served as principals up till 1863. In 1848 the present building was erected, the other having been destroyed by fire.

OAKLAND.—This was originally known as the Soho school, was located on the Braddock's Field road, and was graded in 1854. In 1856 a new house was built, and now two elegant new edifices, the "Soho" and "Bellefield," are in course of completion. Joseph P. Andrews, principal.

O'HARRA.—Organized as the Ninth ward, in 1846, prior to which a small school had been taught near the site of the present school. In 1848 four rooms were built, and a school opened by T. S. Covell, principal. In 1855 the present house was erected. Mr. H. G. Squires, principal, was elected in 1866.

PEEBLES.—This district, as at present organized, has been in operation but one year. T. Phillips, principal.

Ralston.—Schools first opened in 1837 in this district, formerly Fifth ward. Rooms were rented, and schools conducted on a very cheap and very poor plan till 1842, when two new buildings were erected—one on Pike, the other on Liberty street. In September, 1861, the schools were opened in the new and commodious school house on the corner of Penn and Fifteenth streets, which they now occupy. This sub-district, which now includes the new Ninth and Tenth wards, is called the Ralston, in honor of Mr. John H. Ralston, a highly esteemed citizen, who was for a long time a very efficient School Director of the district. Andrew Burtt, Principal.

South.—The early history of this school is not given. The Principal, Mr. J. M. Pryor, says: "I believe that the school was at first organized under the Principalship of James B. D. Meeds, and that he held the position during the period of some thirty years, resigning the position in the fall of 1855. He was succeeded by Mr. Isaac A. McCrum, as Principal. Mr. McCrum continued Principal until July, 1868, when he severed his connection with the school by resignation. In August of the same year, the Principal now in charge was elected his successor."

Washington.—This was part of Lawrenceville originally, and was organized in March, 1869, with R. H. Kelly as principal.

STATISTICS.

The report is accompanied with voluminous statistics, the more important of which we give below:

Districts.	Pupils entered during year.	Average daily attend'ce.	No. of teachers.	Am't paid for groun'ds, build'gs, &c.
Colfax	156	76	3	4,235 96
Duquesne	570	297	9	2,138 49
Forbes	1,203	690	19	4,940 18
Franklin	1,146	685	19	3,425 50
Grant	1,094	522	16	3,748 47
Howard	469	221	6	60,951 88
Highland	335	225	7	36,021 31
Lawrence	457	236	8	1,760 55
Liberty	269	151	6	2,560 00
Lincoln	450	272	7	48,509 39
Minersville	457	260	7	2,429 02
Moorhead	763	479	13	8,695 12
Mount Albion	125	65	3	536 37
North	545	310	8	1,974 65
Oakland	603	387	10	4,131 12
O'Hara	853	562	15	11,021 02
Peebles	200	108	4	1,061 23
Ralston	898	549	16	8,224 57
South	486	284	9	2,272 04
Washington	856	514	13	5,336 80
High	637	337	11	23,331 12
Colored	289	128	4	1,176 04
Deaf and Dumb	22	16	2	41 24
General expenses				*6,172 52
Total	12,883	7,374	215	$254,644 59

*$429 67 of refunded taxes is included in this sum.

Amount paid for teaching	$140,153.10
Average cost per pupil, estimated on the number entered	10.50
Average cost per pupil, estimated on monthly enrollment	15.50
Average cost per pupil, estimated on average daily attendance	18.45

SCHOOL CENSUS.

No. Children of school age—		
Males	10,959	
Females	10,886	21,845
At public schools	9,360	
At private schools	4,502	13,862
Not attending school	7,983	
At work	4,588	11,471
Number over ten years, who cannot read		277

EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR.

Teachers' salaries	$140,153 10
Expenses, high school	4,310 92
Expenses, colored school	1,176 04
Expenses, deaf and dumb school	41 24
Expenses, Superintendent Department	2,973 51
Expenses, general	2,769 31
High school building	29,020 20
Taxes refunded	429 67
	$180,874 02
Outstanding June, 1869	1,639 63
	$182,513 65

EMBELLISHMENTS.

The report is printed in the elegant style of Messrs. Urben, Buettler & Co., and contains fine lithographs of the Central High School, the Colfax, Howard, Lawrence, Lincoln, North, Soho, Bellefield, O'Hara, and Washington school buildings, and a photograph of the Moorhead schools. The report is prepared with great care, contains a vast amount of valuable information, and is highly creditable to the Superintendent, Mr. Luckey.

Monongahela Slackwater Company

Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the Stockholders.

Report of the President and Board of Managers, Cargo Inspector and Treasurer—Coal, Freight and Passengers Transported During 1870—Net Earnings of the Company—Election of Officers—Ohio River Bridges, &c., &c.

The stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation (Slackwater) Company, held their thirty-first annual meeting, at the office of the Company, No. 94 Diamond street, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was organized by electing Dr. M. R. Trevor, Chairman, Wm. Bakewell, Esq., officiating as Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

After the object of the meeting had been stated, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, President of the Board of Managers, made his annual report, of which the following is a synopsis:

He refers to the annual meeting of the Company, ten years since, when the stockholders were congratulated upon the fact that the tolls for the year 1860, had reached the sum of $100,000, and states that the stockholders have cause for congratulation, at the close of another decade, as for the year 1870, they have more than doubled that amount, being as follows:

Coal, coke and slack	$118,705 68
Freight, &c	80,119 27
Passengers	19,067 48
Total	$217,892 43

The greatest increase has been upon coal. The report next refers to the locks, and says the greatest vigilance is required by the Superintendent of Repairs to keep them in order.

COMPARISON OF RECEIPTS.

The receipts for the different years from and including 1860 to the present time are given, as follows:

1860	$99,909 61	1866	$170,188 30
1861	62,805 65	1867	123,387 45
1862	62,403 88	1868	165,291 90
1863	87,173 02	1869	195,300 90
1864	139,081 21	1870	217,892 43
1865	152,861 21		

It will be necessary to make early provision for the construction of a new lock at No. 3, thus giving double locks at that dam, as there are at Nos. 1 and 2.

THE COAL BUSINESS.

As showing the regular and gradual increase, the following statement of the amount of toll received on coal, and the total amount of tolls for each year from 1865 to the close of the year 1870, was appended:

Year.	No. Bushels.	Toll on Coal.	Total Toll.
1865	30,279,772	$69,698 63	$152,861 21
1866	49,605,300	77,811 26	170,188 30
1867	30,072,700	54,865 53	123,387 45
1868	45,391,000	91,376 38	169,291 90
1869	52,512,600	104,936 61	195,300 60
1870	57,596,400	118,705 68	217,892 43

The report then sets forth in detail the repairs during the year, together with the cost of each, and states that the works are all in good order. $32,896 84 is charged as the cost of repairs during the year, but by deducting $10,550 for new cribs (which are considered construction) leaves the net cost of repairs $22,346 84.

During the year another of the early friends of the improvement has passed away. Hon. John L. Dawson, who had been a member of the Board for more than a quarter of a century, departed this life on the banks of the Monongahela, September 18. The Board adopted and entered upon their minutes proper and complimentary testimony as to his long continued and valuable services, and their regret at his demise.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGES.

The report concludes as follows: The struggle that has been going on for some years between parties who navigate the Ohio river, and railroad companies who cross it with their tracks by means of bridges, has been severe and bitter; the former endeavoring to protect the navigation and prevent any unnecessary obstructions from being placed therein, the latter striving to cross this great stream at the smallest possible expense, apparently regardless of the rights of others. The coal trade has suffered severely by these obstructions. That article being heavy and bulky, to insure success in the business, it is exceedingly important that the cost of transportation should be reduced to a minimum, and long experience has taught the best method to accomplish this, which is by loading the coal in barges containing from twelve to twenty-two thousand bushels each, and when there are ten to twelve feet of water in the river a large towboat will take out from ten to eighteen of these barges, containing from 200,000 to 250,000 bushels, or nearly ten thousand tons. This is reducing transportation to the lowest possible point, and of course benefits the consumer as well as the producer of the coal. But these fleets require not only great power to move and control them, but a large space in the river unobstructed to pass safely.

The construction of bridges above the mouth of Big Sandy, with a span over the main channel of three hundred feet, was authorized by Congress in 1862. Under that authority the bridge at Steubenville, with a span of three hundred feet, was constructed. It is located in a bend in the river, which makes it more unfavorable, and upon this obstruction a large number of coal boats and barges have been destroyed and their cargoes lost. The bridges at Belleair and Parkersburg were built under the same law, but the President of the railroad company, having been warned and expostulated with by the river men, has generously made his channel spans three hundred and twenty-five feet, being twenty-five feet more than the law required, and although still a great obstruction, they are much less so than if the letter of the law had been strictly adhered to. At Parkersburg the river men and transporters of coal paid the company thirty thousand dollars for putting in a second channel span, as the location of the first did not suit the river. This was certainly a severe tax upon these men to be required to pay for the preservation of the free navigation of the Ohio river.

These bridges are, however, all constructed at a sufficient elevation to admit of the passage of steamboats at reasonably high water. The first attempt to lay an entire embargo upon the passage of steamboats at the time of a coal boat freshet, is by the construction of the Cincinnati and Newport bridge at an elevation of only seventy feet above low water. Perhaps it is well that this attempt has been made; it has called public attention to the whole subject of bridging the Ohio river; it has aroused the indignation of the agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial interests of the country, which will be affected by any exactions upon the trade of this river increasing the cost of freight.

The Board of eminent engineers, appointed by the Secretary of War, consisting of Gen. Warren, Gen. Weitzel and Colonel Merril, under sec. 5 of the bill making appropriations for rivers and harbors, approved July 11th, 1870, have performed their allotted work with great energy, skill and ability. Their preliminary report is now before Congress, and sets forth so ably and fully the great importance of preserving the free navigation of the river, and the changes and modifications that should be made in the Cincinnati and Newport bridge, as well as those already constructed, that we have full faith that Congress will now not only repeal the act of 1862, but pass enactments protecting the river from unnecessary obstructions hereafter, and abate the nuisances that now exist.

The very deep interest this company has in the prosperity of the coal trade is considered a sufficient apology for the introduction of this subject into this report. Respectfully submitted,

J. K. MOORHEAD, President.

PITTSBURGH, January 12, 1871.

REPORT OF THE CARGO INSPECTOR.

B. L. Wood, Jr., Cargo Inspector, presented the following statement of the business on the Monongahela Slack Water during the year ending December 31st, 1870:

	Tolls.	Ton'ge tax.	Total.
Coal, coke and slack	$118,705 68	$14,121 53	$132,827 21
Freight, &c	80,119 27	484 52	80,603 79
Passengers	19,067 48		19,067 48
Total	$217,892 43	$14,606 05	$232,498 48

RECEIPTS AT THE SEVERAL LOCKS.

No. 1	$76,792 58
No. 2	81,825 48
No. 3	32,226 58
No. 4	30,926 69
No. 5	2,274 79
No. 6	8,452 36
	$232,498 48

TRADE OF POOL NO. 1.—Towboats, 4,354; flats, 5,003; total, 9,357. Clearances issued eastward, 3,311; westward, 6,193; total clearances issued in 1870, 9,504.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TOLL RECEIPTS FOR 1869 AND 1870.

	Coal.	Freights.	Passengers.	Total.
1870	$122,827 21	$80,603 79	$19,067 48	$232,498 48
Less ton'ge tax.	14,121 53	484 52		14,606 05
Net tolls 1870	$118,705 68	$80,119 27	$19,067 48	$217,892 43
Net tolls 1869	104,936 61	72,064 36	18,299 63	195,300 60
Increase 1870	$13,769 07	$8,044 91	$767 85	$22,591 83

FREIGHT SHIPMENTS.

Following is a statement of freight shipped east and west on the Monongahela Slackwater during the year ending December 31, 1870:

Shipped Eastward from Pittsburgh.		Shipped Westward to Pittsburgh.	
Whisky, bbls	334	Sand, bushels	542,500
Boards, feet	5,810,832	Whisky, bbls	11,189
Timber, feet	4,216,371	Pig iron, tons	68
Pig iron, tons	1,886	Wood, cords	750
Iron ore, tons	22,260	Stone, perches	2,982
Fire clay, tons	3,664	Staves, No	15,800
Pit posts, No	99,350	Posts, No	5,285
Sheep, No	617	Brick, No	4,648,200
Staves, No	5,000	Sheep, No	12,614
Classed freight, lbs	34,245,615	Oil, bbls	643
		Lumber, feet	671,557
		Timber, feet	792,353
		Classed freight, lbs	25,413,632

PASSENGER BUSINESS FOR 1869 AND 1870.

	1869	1870	Difference.	
Through Davidson's and Geneva Passengers	31,511	33,636	2,125	Increase
Way "	97,737	99,281	1,544	"
Total	129,248	132,917	3,669	"
Tolls on Thro' Pass'rs	6,982.45	7,416.40	433.95	"
" " Way "	11,317.18	11,651.08	333.90	"
Total	18,299.63	19,067.48	767.85	"

The passenger returns of the boats navigating the Slackwater were as follows: Elector, $4,745.89; Chieftain, $5,026.68; E. Bennett, $4,570.57; Elizabeth, $3,114.51; Belle, $1,609.63; total, $19,067.48, and the total number of passengers carried was 132,917.

COAL SHIPMENTS.

Following is a statement of the coal and slack shipped in the several pools of the Monongahela Slackwater, during the year ending December 31st, 1870:

Months,	Pool No. 1.	Pool No. 2.	Pool No. 3.	Pool No. 4.	Total.
January	785,300	3,420,200	808,800	585,500	5,599,800
February	512,600	3,075,200	659,800	478,000	4,725,600
March	1,221,800	5,239,800	1,576,300	1,080,600	9,118,200
April	1,056,000	4,200,700	1,200,700	939,900	7,397,300
May	1,226,000	3,784,300	987,500	596,100	6,593,900
June	694,000	2,486,200	809,000	544,300	4,533,500
July	205,000	1,313,300	466,000	305,600	2,289,900
August	368,000	1,559,500	236,000	369,600	2,533,100
September	58,000	689,500	144,000	287,900	1,180,400
October	244,000	1,487,700	919,000	597,900	3,248,600
November	947,000	2,096,900	1,407,300	936,900	5,388,100
December	752,000	2,779,000	798,000	639,000	*4,988,000
Total	8,070,700	32,132,000	10,012,400	7,381,300	57,596,400

*This includes 20,000 bushels shipped in December from Pool No. 5.

COMPARISON OF COAL BUSINESS FOR 1869-1870.

	1869.	1870.	Inc. in 1870
Total number of bus..h..	52,512,600	57,596,400	5,083,800
Net tolls on coal	$104,936 61	$118,705 68	$13,769 07

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer, Wm. Bakewell, Esq., presents his annual report, as follows:

Cash for January 12th, 1869	$51,836 94	Expenses	$32,165 66
Net tolls	217,892 43	Repairs	32,896 84
Tonnage tax	14,606 05	U. S. taxes	7,446 34
Tax on interest	381 00	Tax on gross receipts	4,007 55
Discount on bonds	2,010 00	Cupons paid	90,493 00
Interest	2,315 25	Bonds paid	37,000 00
Bills Receivable	5,000 00	Tonnage tax paid State	2,234 18
Profit and loss	8 38	Tax on interest	165 00
		Tonnage tax returned	28,824 01
		Bills receivable	2,000 00
		Dredging	8,160 00
		Premium on gold	756 16
		Balance, January 12th, 1871	40,244 31
	$294,050 05		$294,050 05

The cost of construction thus far has been $1,115,452, which is represented as follows:

By capital stock	$1,005,500
By scrip	1,952
By bonds	110,000

The assets and liabilities are as follows:

Cash	$37,176 79	Contingent fund	$20,000 00
Gold	3,067 52	Returned tonnage tax	2,279 74
Bills receivable	22,000 00	Coupons unpaid	3,480 00
	$62,244 31	Dividends unpaid	5,240 00
		State Treasurer	4,590 38
		Balance	26,654 19
			$62,244 31

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Expenses	$32,165 66	Tolls	$217,892 43
Repairs	32,896 84	Interest	2,315 25
Repairing boat	5,818 14	Discount on bonds	2,010 00
U. S. taxes	7,446 34	Sundries	291 42
State tax on gross receipts	4,007 55		
State tax on capit'l stock	4,599 28		
Coupons	6,600 00		
Premium on gold	753 16		
Dredging	8,160 00		
Net profits for 1870	120,062 03		
	$222,509 10		$222,509 10

The reports were accepted and approved, and ordered to be printed.

ACT ADOPTED.

The act of Assembly of December 29, 1869, authorizing Corporations to increase their bonded obligations and capital stock was unanimously accepted by the stockholders as part of the act of incorporation of this Company.

On motion it was resolved to go into an election for officers and managers for the ensuing year, and Messrs. E. B. Sutton and John Lindsay were appointed tellers to conduct the election.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

The election was then proceeded with, and at the close of the polls, four o'clock P. M., the result was announced as follows:

President—Hon. J. K. Moorhead.
Secretary and Treasurer—Wm. Bakewell.
Managers—F. R. Brunot, Benj. Bakewell, Jr., John Harper, W. K. Hart, Wm. Morrison, N. B. Hogg, M. K. Moorhead, James Veech, Daniel Wallace, M. Whitmore.

The meeting then adjourned.

RAILWAY CALAMITY.

The Pacific Express, Pennsylvania Railroad, Meets with an Accident—Two Passenger Coaches Over an Embankment and Wrecked—Fortunate Escape of the Passengers.

Friday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, an accident occurred to the Pacific Express train, Pennsylvania Railroad, coming west. The train, consisting of a baggage car, two passenger coaches and four Pullman sleepers, drawn by engine No. 348, engineer, Mr. Taylor, had reached a point about one mile and a quarter east of the South Fork, which is about nine miles east of Conemaugh, when a rail broke and the train, or a portion of it at least, was thrown from the track. The engine and baggage car passed over the break safely, but the two first passenger coaches left the track and went over the embankment, one falling upon its side, with one end in the Conemaugh River, and the other turning completely over, and bringing up at the foot of an embankment fifteen feet deep perhaps. The cars were dragged some distance before they went over the embankment, and, as we learn from passengers, one of the coaches took fire from the stove, but as soon as the car dropped into the water it was extinguished. The sleeping cars were also thrown from the track, but did not go over the bank, and being of the Pullman pattern and very strong, were not injured in the least severely. No one in the sleepers was injured. The coaches which went over the bank were pretty well filled, yet strange to relate no person was killed. The cars were but partially wrecked and but one person was severely injured. That person was Wm. Dietrich, news agent on the train. He had his hand crushed in some manner, not reported, and as soon as possible, Dr. Lowman, of Johnston, resident physician of the company, arrived and amputated the arm above the elbow. The injured man will no doubt recover. Two passengers, Mr. Schell and James Archie, place of residence not known, were slightly injured, and two others, whose names it is not considered worth while to give, in consequence of the slightness of their bruises. Geo. Woods, conductor of one of the Pullman cars, was also slightly injured.

The train was running on schedule time, at the ordinary rate of speed, having passed Cresson and other points east of Somerhill all right. The tracks both ways were obstructed for awhile, but Conductor Brinker having telegraphed promptly to the Superintendent of the Western Division, Robt. Pitcairn, Esq., a force of workmen were speedily despatched to the scene of the accident and the obstructions removed.

STATEMENT OF PASSENGERS.

Mr. F. H. Glidden, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. Nixon Moore, passengers on the train, called upon us last evening, and furnished us the following statement of the accident, which, it will be observed, does not differ materially from that furnished by the officers of the company. There were seven cars on the train, one baggage, two passenger coaches, and four sleepers. The two passenger coaches went over the bank, and all the passengers injured were in these cars. There were perhaps fifteen passengers in one car, and twenty-five in the other. One of the cars was left bottom up about ten feet below the track, on a shelving bank, the other and last to go over the bank, rolled down the embankment twenty-five feet, and lay at least one hundred and twenty-five feet from the other car, and was left lying on its side, with one end in the Conemaugh river. This car in some way also turned completely around, and lay with its eastern end turned west. Two sleepers were thrown partially from the track, but nobody was injured, and Mr. Glidden says the shock was not unlike that felt in going over a "frog." None of the passengers took notice of it. The car that first went over the bank caught fire, but the male passengers at once formed themselves in line, and passed water up in buckets from the river, and it was extinguished in a short time. Both cars were pretty well wrecked, and the passengers in the first escaped through the windows and side near the middle, it having been crushed in. The other car lay on the side of the bank, and there was considerable space under it, the car resting only on the ends. From this space the passengers emerged, being assisted by the male passengers who had escaped from the first coach which went over, and which, it seems, was used as a smoking car. The two sleeping cars which left the track, stood across and obstructed both tracks, whilst the others were not moved at all. The trucks of the cars which went over, laid on the bank, together with the *debris* belonging to the wrecked cars. The passengers say it was frightful to look upon the scene, and then reflect how singularly fortunate and miraculous the escape from death.

DIETRICH'S INJURIES.

Young Dietrich, the news agent, whose name is mentioned above, was in the car that turned bottom upward, and it appears he had just stepped inside the door when the accident happened. Mr. Glidden came up to him just as two other gentlemen reached him. His arm had been caught under the truck and crushed off on the rail, and the hand was held by a small piece of the skin. All of the injured passengers were placed in the sleeping cars, and everything possible done for their relief. As soon as Dr. Lowman arrived, Dietrich's arm was amputated above the elbow, as stated above. The Doctor also found that his shoulder was dislocated, and that one of his feet was somewhat crushed. All of his injuries were properly dressed. Those of the other passengers, who needed assistance, were then attended to, but we are happy to state that none of them required much surgical aid.

MR. MOORE'S STATEMENT.

H. Newhouse, of Manchester, Md., and Mr. Moore sat in the smoking car (the one which turned completely over) conversing, when the accident occurred. Mr. Moore says that the car jumped along the ties at a fearful rate for some time, when it finally went over the embankment.

All the passengers made frantic efforts to clutch at the seats, or secure some anchor, but they no sooner got hold than they were shook off again by the turning and jarring of the descending car. It was a frightful situation to be in, but the agony was partially relieved when the car came to a standstill at the water's edge. The dread of fire then seized hold of the passengers, and in a few moments it was discovered that the car had actually caught in one end from the stove. Mr. Moore's friend, (Mr. Newhouse,) an elderly gentleman, was very much confused, and had to be literally dragged out. None of the passengers had any serious difficulty in escaping, as the windows on the side next the ground were easily knocked through, and there was room enough to crawl out below. The fire was soon extinguished, but had it not been, no passengers would have been burned.

THE CAUSE.

Mr. Glidden says there was a piece of rail, three feet long, broken out of the track. He thinks it remained in position until the trucks of the first passenger car struck it, when the axle broke, and the displaced portion of rail was broken into three pieces. These pieces were scarcely bent a particle, and seemed to have been cut off as with a knife.

Both these passengers express the highest commendation of the conduct of the officers of the train. They did all that men could possibly do.

A SUBSCRIPTION.

Mr. Glidden and Mr. Moore raised a donation among the passengers for young Dietrich, amounting to $114, which they handed to Mr. Reilly, taking the following receipt:

Received, January 13, 1871, from Nixon Moore, J. H. French, and F. H. Glidden, on behalf of passengers on the Pacific express west, this day, one hundred and fourteen dollars, for use of Wm. Deitrich, newsboy, injured in an accident to-day.

JOHN REILLY,
Supe't Transp'n Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE GREAT COAL STRIKE.

One Hundred Thousand Pennsylvania Miners Suspend Operations—Many Other Men Lose their Places in Consequence.

On Tuesday, the 10th instant, the miners in all the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania stopped work, as it has been previously announced. This is generally called a "strike," but one correspondent explains that there is no struggle between the employed and the employers about wages, but the men voluntarily abstain from labor until the surplus product is worked off and prices enhance correspondingly. The only question which can arise between the miners and the coal mine owners comes up when the men claim a "basis" upon which they will go to work. He predicts that the miners will conduct the affair in peacefulness and good order. A sketch of the situation is given by the New York *Standard*, from a gentleman prominently connected with one of the roads which traverse the coal regions. In October, 1869, what are known as the big coal companies, comprising the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and the Pennsylvania Coal Companies, settled with their miners at a high rate of wages, predicated on the sale of coal at eight dollars a ton in New York tide waters. The men worked upon these wages until the first day of December last. About that time the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company had a regular monthly auction sale, and the prices brought were much below that upon which the settlement of October, 1869, had been made. The necessity on their part of reducing the wages of the men employed upon the mines under the control of the company, then became apparent, and upon conference with the officers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal and the Pennsylvania Coal Companies, a reduction of thirty-three per cent. upon the former rate of wages was decided upon. The decision was announced to the men, and they having met in council immediately afterward resolved not to submit. All efforts to compromise the difficulty were abortive, and the men on the first of December quit the mines. The miners engaged in other sections of the anthracite region had, at about the time of the settlement in October, 1869, of the "big companies" with their men, formed a protective association known as the "Workmen's Benevolent Association." This organization was supported by the men engaged in Schuylkill county and in the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys. Soon after its organization, this association had endeavored to induce the men in the employ of the big companies to join it. But, because the big companies would not recognize the association, they feared and refused to consent. Nor would they listen to the overtures of the association before the strike of the 1st of December. When, however, the strike had occurred, they themselves proposed to join it, for the purpose of securing its countenance and support. They proposed that if the association would suspend work for thirty days, a resumption to be predicated upon their re-employment by the big companies, they would enroll themselves among its members. It was hoped that the companies to which the association men belonged would thus be induced to negotiate with the big companies for the reinstatement of their men. The association thereupon held a meeting, decided to favor the proposition, and announced Tuesday, January 10, as the day on which the suspension would take place. As to the duration of the strike a number of opinions prevail. It may not last beyond the thirty days during which the big companies men demanded a suspension, as the condition of their joining the Benevolent Association. But the better opinion is that it will be a long and obstinate struggle. It seems seems certain that big companies will not re-employ their men unless they abjure all connection with the association. It seems equally certain that the men will not sever this connection with any degree of willingness. The strike throws one hundred thousand men out of employment. There were in the employment of the big companies thirty-five thousand men in the Wyoming Valley, fifteen thousand in the Lehigh Valley, and forty-five thousand in the Schuylkill Valley, who by the strike are deprived of means of sustenance. The men have saved nothing from their earnings, and the sufferings which their action will bring upon themselves and families can be more easily imagined than described.

The New Jersey Central Railroad Company, whose eastern terminus lies in Jersey City, and which connects at its western terminus, at Easton, Pennsylvania, with two of the roads which traverse the coal regions and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road, and with a terminus at Hoboken, will be much affected by the strike. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road ordinarily transports seven hundred car loads a day. The strike will necessitate the discharge of twenty-five conductors, as many engineers and one hundred brakemen. The Central road ordinarily transports two thousand car loads a day and the strike will necessitate the discharge of almost one hundred conductors and engineers and three hundred workmen engaged in that transportation. The effect on the New York coal market will be of course to advance the price of coal. The advance will probably be from $1 to $1 50 per ton. The consumption of this city is about 20,000 tons a day, and there are now to supply the demand about 150,000 tons in our tide water. It will therefore be seen that but for the precaution taken by some of laying in large quantities early in the season the effect of the strikes would be much felt here in less than a week.

AFTER THIRTY-THREE YEARS.

The Romantic Reunion of Three Long Separated Brothers.

[From the Boston Times.]

One of the parties to the following strange story has just made us acquainted with its particulars: Thirty-three years ago the second son of a family in which there were three boys, being desirous of bettering his condition in life, left England for this country with an indefinite idea as to where he might settle, and only once thereafter, in a letter from New York, had his family any information that he was alive. Four years afterwards the elder brother came to this country, and has since been reputably known in this city as a member of one of the most active professions. We are precluded from saying more on this head. The week before Christmas our Boston friend had occasion to visit Harrisburg, Pa., from which place he took a night train for New York. An obstruction on the railroad a few miles west of Philadelphia caused a delay of some hours near a small way station. Some of the passengers becoming tired of sitting in the cars, went out to explore the locality, particularly with the view to the procurement of refreshments; and, a respectable looking farm house being near, the foragers invested it, called up the inmates, who were enjoying the comforts of their last morning hour's repose, and prayed for a supply of anything fluid from cold water to cider, tea, coffee, Bourbon, or apple-jack. The owner of the house good-naturedly opened it to his clamorous visitors and dispensed his hospitality in various ways with no unstinted hand. What looked singular to many was the fact that he would not accept of any compensation whatever, although he had entertained at least twenty rather extemporaneous guests. They were all prodigal of gratitude, and of offers to reciprocate at any time.

Our Boston friend was one of the farmer's guests, and after thanking his host with genuine feeling, he handed the farmer his card, telling him that a bed, knife and fork and spoon were always ready for him whenever he should visit Boston. The farmer looked upon the card and then at the presenter thereof—gazed again and again at one and the other, and apparently at last made up his mind, he said: "Why, Willie, is this really you?"

The peculiar smile that accompanied the inquiry threw thirty three years aside as one would fold back a curtain. Two brothers had met after this long interval—the name on the card being the direct cause of the discovery. When the train left a short time afterwards, it carried one passenger less to New York. Of course the brothers had a pleasant time in exchanging their respective reminiscences.

But a yet more interesting feature of our story is to come. Our Boston friend had the company of his brother to New York on his way home. Having some hours to spend in the city prior to the sailing of the Stonington steamer, they took a saunter around the streets to note the temptations spread out for Christmas presents. A lady's reticule hit the taste of the Boston brother, and he determined to buy it and send it to his sister-in-law in Pennsylvania. They entered the store to make the purchase, and a nice Russia leather portmonnaie was added as a Christmas remembrance to Joe, which was the name of the Pennsylvania brother. The proprietor said the names of the parties who were to receive the gifts could be put on the satchel and wallet at little expense or delay, and the suggestion was hailed as an improvement on the value of the articles. The names were written out and handed to the proprietor of the store, who remarked that he also owned the same surname. This led to conversation, to explanation, and finally to the discovery that three long separated brothers had there and then met face to face! It would require an abler pen than ours to describe the feelings entertained by the trio.

We are permitted to explain things thus far: The third brother had been a little wild in his youth, and had entered the service of Queen Victoria, in which he had remained during eleven years. His regiment had been ordered to Canada, and, being desirous of tasting freedom, he had improved a chance of stepping over the line. For fifteen years past he has been in business in New York, and has had worldly success corresponding with that of his elder brothers. This is our story. It has not the flavor of deeply exciting romance of free imagination, but it is true, and as wonderful as it is veracious.

WISE IN HIS GENERATION.

A New Feature of Social and Business Life in the Oil Regions.

The Titusville *Herald* gives a circular of A. H. Bronson, a prominent oil operator, who employs about one hundred men, that is creditable to the practicable wisdom of that gentleman. He announces that, beginning with January 1, 1871, payday will be on the 15th of each month, when each man will be paid for the previous month, half a month's pay being withheld. Each and every man is to be held responsible for all tools and machinery under his especial charge, and will pay any and all damages resulting from carelessness or culpability on his part. It is announced that there being no comfortable places of resort other than crowded boarding houses, stores and bar-rooms, there is provided a suitable building for the purpose on the Clark farm, and to establish therein a reading room where such daily, weekly and monthly papers and periodicals as are most popular and instructive will be kept constantly on file, and where all may spend their leisure hours of day or evening in quiet and comfort. A circulating library will also be added as soon as it may be deemed expedient so to do. To assist in furnishing, warming and lighting the room, and providing the reading matter, a tax at the rate of one dollar per month will be levied on each individual and will constitute him a member of the Reading Room Association, and entitle him to the enjoyment of its privileges. The use of intoxicating liquors is positively forbidden, and upon satisfactory proof that any man is persistently addicted to their use, or has been under the influence thereof while in Mr. Bronson's employ he shall forfeit to the Reading Room Association the one-half month's pay withheld as provided above, and shall be suspended from the pay-roll or peremptorily discharged, according to the flagrancy of the offense. Still no man will be refused work because he is known to have a passion for strong drink, as it is hoped that with the above restriction, and a pleasant place to spend idle hours a reformation may be effected.

The *Herald* says that the workmen gladly avail themselves of these privileges, and recommends that other employees in the oil regions follow this excellent example. It says that out of the five thousand men engaged upon pumping wells in the Pennsylvania oil regions, the majority are single men, and live in hotels and boarding houses. They are mostly Americans, and a large proportion of them have been soldiers, are young men of superior intelligence, with capabilities of rising in the world, and standing high among men. From this class have sprung many of our most successful men. Earning in their working tour of twelve hours a day, from two and a half to three and a half a day and paying but one dollar a day for their board, it is yet undeniable that the end of the year finds most of them as poor as at the beginning. And for the reason, that being naturally free handed, and of a social turn, with no home ties, with no moral restraints except such as are self-imposed, and with no place to go for relaxation, they contract habits of expense and indulgence, fatal to self-improvement, to acquisition, and after years of discouraging trial they fall out of the ranks and drift away, no one knows whither."

List Of United States Patents

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending January 10, 1871, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 110,815—Glass lamp; John Adams, Birmingham.

No. 110,848—Hames fastening; Hugh B. Grumbling, Grant.

No. 110,850—Steam pump; Thomas Harrington, Pittsburgh.

No. 110,861—Gravel and sand heater; Phillip Le Goullor, Pittsburgh.

No. 110,939—Valve for oil pumps; Henry Millingar, Pittsburgh.

OUR INSANE.

Hospital of the Northern District of Pennsylvania at Danville—Annual Report.

Messrs. T. Green, Jos. A. Reed and John Curwen, Commissioners of the Asylum, in their annual report on that institution, after some details on the unfinished condition of the building, give some very interesting matters in reference to the cost of keeping, treatment, &c., of the insane. They say that true economy would dictate that cases of insanity should be brought under treatment as soon as possible after the disease has shown itself, for with the proper skill the mind may in many cases be restored and these consumers be returned to their homes to become producers. Insanity is but a disease, and can be removed only by the proper treatment although occasional cases may occur where Nature does the work herself; but these are exceptions. Experience teaches that hygienic and moral treatment, such as the removal from old exciting scenes; occupation of the mind by properly varied labor and amusements; regulation of diet, exercise and disease can only be carried out in an institution fitted up for that purpose, with officers who devote their whole time to the duties thus required.

The report discusses the financial aspect of the subject as follows:

Every person becoming insane deducts so much from the producing power of the community, and is to that extent an incumbrance or mortgage on the property and income of the Commonwealth, or of some of its parts, collectively or individually, to the extent of the cost of his or her support so long as the insanity shall continue. The individual's estate pays, if it can, but, if not, the public must, for the body-politic is the bondsman for every one in sickness and poverty to pay what he cannot.

The cost of keeping an insane person at home, in a poor house, or a jail, is not less than three dollars a week on the average, and this must be multiplied by as many weeks as the insanity shall continue.

The average duration of life of an insane person, not cured, attacked between 20 and 30 is 21.31 years; attacked between 30 and 40 is 20.64 years; attacked between 40 and 50 is 17.65 years; that is an insane person, when taken near 20 to 30 years old, will, if not restored, live on an average 1,118 weeks, and will cost $3,354 for his support. Those from 30 to 40 when taken, will live 1,073 weeks, and cost $3,219, and those who are from 40 to 50 when taken, will live 717 week, and cost $2,751.

These are sums which the people must pay; they are debts incurred the moment the man becomes insane, and are a mortgage on the public property until these patients are restored. This, however, is not all the cost of insanity neglected and uncured; the Commonwealth loses all the services of these men, all that they would have earned during a sane life, if they are restored.

The probable longevity or average time sane men will live after 20 to 30 years is 39.12 years; after 30 to 40, 32.76 years; and after 40 to 50 it is 26.06 years. Then the public must not only pay the cost of supporting an uncured insane person, when between 20 to 30 years, for 1,118 weeks, but lose his earnings for 2,044 weeks. The earnings, of course, will vary with person, capacity, position and circumstances.

In England the prospective earnings over and above the cost of the support of an unskilled laborer, at 25 years of age, are worth $1,157: that is, an annuity equal to this profit on his labor through his probable life could be bought at that age for this sum. They who are treated within a year after attack are usually cured in a little over five months, at a cost of $130, everything included.

In twenty counties which by the provisions of the law, are expected to send their insane to this hospital, there is a population of at least six hundred thousand. At the lowest proportion there will be one insane person in every thousand of the inhabitants, or six hundred insane; but it is more probable that the proportion will be found to be one in every eight hundred, which will give seven hundred and fifty insane for the district, so that this hospital, if finished and ready for occupation now, could not accommodate the insane of the district. But in addition to that, it has been found by careful calculations in other States, during a series of years, that one person out of 1,690 of the population will become insane each year, or 355 in this district to be provided for each year.

The idea of keeping the insane among families has been advanced by some, but no one who has lived among the former and seen their extravagant actions, destruction of property and life, can for a moment entertain the idea of saving the expense of hospitals in such a manner. Besides it has been proved that the keeping of the insane among the families of the district of Gheel, in Belgium, for more than two hundred years has had the effect of lowering the mental condition of the inhabitants of that district, their minds being far more stupid than those of the surrounding districts.

Taking all this into consideration, the Commissioners press the early completion of their Asylum. They estimate that $250,000 would be sufficient for that purpose. They have already laid out $105,595.18, and have considerable of the building inclosed. Their report is concluded by expressions of the highest praise of Dr. Schultz, the Superintendent.

A CURIOUS INVENTION.

Walking Locomotive—Goes Anywhere and Don't Baulk.

[From the Auburn (W. T.) News.]

A locomotive iron horse has been added to the catalogue of curious inventions by Auburn mechanics, by Dr. Patrick Breen.

Mr. Breen is a native of Tralee, County of Kerry, Ireland. He was brought up in the apothecary shop of the celebrated Dr. John O'Connell, uncle to the late Daniel O'Connell. He came to this country in 1850, and to Auburn in 1851. Though generally employed upon the New York Central Railroad and in our local machine shops, he has perhaps been better known as a curer of blindness.

He has the credit of several inventions of merit. For nearly a year past he has employed his leisure hours in studying out some plan to make a self-supplying chemical power, to take the place of steam, and to make it move a piece of machinery having the motion of a horse. He claims to have brought that also to a degree of perfection which indicates success. That he has discovered a motive power in certain alkalies and acids, which has never been brought into practical use for agricultural implements, there is no doubt. Whether he can make it work his machine horse over soft and uneven ground, seems to be the only point to be tested. He appears to be very confident himself that it will do so. Upon that we express no opinion now. We give his description of the machine as he has furnished it to us for publication—not to advertise it, but as a matter of news.

The machine does not go on wheels, like an engine but walks like a horse, on four legs, which rise eight inches and make a forward move of eighteen at every revolution of a center shaft which works them. The shaft is ten feet long, the length of the machine. The legs are five feet apart, which enables the machine to preserve its balance on uneven ground. It is so constructed that it will go up and down a heavy grade with the greatest ease, and is calculated to walk and draw on soft and tilled land with more ease than a team of horses. It turns round in its own length to any point needed. As to speed, it will go at any rate from three to fifteen miles per hour. The concern can be reversed. It can be employed for all the purposes that a team of horses are employed, such as plowing, reaping, or drawing wagons, street cars, and canal boats.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The Probable Effect on Business.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

As anticipated, the changes in the tariff have caused some irregularity in the markets for the various goods affected thereby, but hardly to the extent predicted, and business adapts itself to the new order of things with comparative ease. No violent disruption of values occurred, as the probable variation had been previously pretty well discounted, but the wholesale business has run rather slow. This, in a great measure, is due to the very liberal purchases made in bond by local jobbers and interior dealers during the month of December, and all attention is now given to the withdrawal of invoices from pond. As fast as the papers are passed, however, and the stock can be obtained from the overcrowded warehouses, it is distributed without difficulty, the small dealers and consumers calling liberally for supplies, and some of our principal jobbers are working night and day to satisfy the urgent demands of their customers for speedy shipments. Every freight line leading from the city is besieged by an immense line of trucks and carts, of blocks in length, loaded to their fullest capacity awaiting an opportunity to get goods off, and the facilities for transportation will be taxed to their utmost, for many weeks the accumulations in the interior having become so small that many dealers can hardly fill an ordinary retail call, and insist upon stocks being pushed forward to some extent at almost any cost. Some few complications have arisen with the authorities in regard to the proper construction of the law under the new tariff, but, as a rule, the Custom House officials and the merchants agree very well, and in a few instances the deliveries have been larger and more expeditious than had been calculated upon. The greatest trouble is at the warehouses, goods being piled so closely that it frequently requires two or three days to get at parcels for which permits have been obtained.

THE SECOND SLEEPING BEAUTY.

Another Girl Slumbering in St. Louis—Takes a Nap of Five Days and Nights.

[From the St. Louis Times.]

We have recently had a most remarkable case of coma, with general anaesthesia, lasting one hundred and twenty hours. Emma Gray, who lives at 617 Green street, was attacked with epileptic convulsions early in the evening of the 27th of December, which were repeated very frequently for four or five hours. After the convulsions ceased she fell into a comatose state, in which she was utterly deprived of all her senses, not being able to be aroused by powerful shocks from electric batteries, or any application which ordinarily succeeds in reaching the human senses and provoking some evidences of vitality. The patient was visited by several of our prominent physicians, who had heard of the phenomenon. Many features in the case bore a strong analogy to that of the sleeping beauty from Obion county, Tenn. The Green street woman was in this condition from early Tuesday evening till about 10 P. M. Saturday, during which time she breathed regularly and freely, with no distortions of her face, her eyes being just closed. To all outward appearance she was merely enjoying a gentle sleep. She says that she came to this city from Memphis, and that about five years ago, while living remote from scientific medical men, she fell into a similar state, which lasted nearly a week. Preparations were being made this last time to put her on exhibition, when she gave signs of returning consciousness. The case is certainly a remarkable one, both as to symptoms and duration. Emma is quite a stout, healthy girl, and looked, and really was, as well in a very short time after awaking as she ever was, with the exception of paleness and weakness, which were the natural result of doing without food and water for so long a period.

A FOUR MILLION ACRE PARK.

A Magnificent Luxury for the Empire State.

Six thousand square miles, or 3,840,000 acres, is the area of the State Park that the Syracuse *Standard* proposes for New York. It is the "North woods," "John Brown's tract," and its length, from east to west, would not be less than one hundred miles, and the breadth at least fifty to sixty, embracing parts of Lewis, St. Lawrence, Harkimer, Hamilton, Essex and Franklin, and the least valuable portions of these counties for agricultural purposes. In fact, the productions of the soil in all that region are confined almost exclusively to vegetables. No grains of any description, or fruits, can be raised there to advantage.

The argument used in favor of the project is that this is the water reservoir of the State, and that if the destruction of the timber upon it is not stopped, the Hudson will soon cease to be navigable above Athens, though the State continue its annual expenditure of thousands of dollars to keep the channel open below Albany. "Most of the water," the *Standard* says further, "which supplies the 'Long Level' of the Erie Canal, and all that portion between Frankfort and Albany, is brought from the 'North woods.' The State cannot spare this water, for without it the canal navigation could not be maintained. Aside from the streams that fall toward and into the Hudson river, there are several large rivers, having their sources in the wilderness, which empty their water into Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence." To keep this immense tract for such a purpose, it is said will put it to its best use, and at an annual cost for maintaining it not to exceed the Governor's salary.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration System is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by Mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ENGLISH ALARM.

Uneasiness in View of the Possibility of War with the United States.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 26.]

The announcement, made apparently on authority, that the new American Minister will be instructed to reopen negotiations on the Alabama claims will be received in England with some surprise and more satisfaction. The controversy between the two countries is one which Englishmen need not be ashamed to own that they heartily wish to see settled. * * * Whatever may be said in occasional moments of irritation, the thought of war with the United States would affect Englishmen with feelings of far greater repugnance than the thought of war with any other power. It does not follow from this that such a war is impossible, any more than it follows that family quarrels are impossible because good men regard them with exceptional dislike. But it does follow that Englishmen may honorably make, and will be disposed to make, greater efforts to avoid a war with America than they would be willing to make in any similar case. Nor is it only a matter of feeling with them. There need be no hesitation about admitting that the prospect of such a war gives them great and just uneasiness. They know of what vast efforts the United States are capable, and they know that in a struggle between them and Great Britain neither nation would be likely to give in so long as they had any power of continuing the fight. They know further, that in such a struggle England has nothing to gain but the preservation of her honor, and much to lose besides mere credit. She is far more vulnerable than the United States. Her territories are more scattered; her commerce is greater; she has not the same reserve of men who are soldiers by habit and instinct before they are made so by training; she has burdens of debt and pauperism which a new country is either free from or far more able to bear; she has relations with European Powers which may be complicated at any moment by the existence of an outstanding quarrel with America. It would be idle to deny or overlook this aspect of the Alabama question. If it is any satisfaction to the American people to know that the *present State of our relations with them is a cause of genuine anxiety in this country*, and that if the differences between us could once be reduced to a mere question of money we should be careless of any award that settled them, they may enjoy that satisfaction to the full. We hate the notion of a war with the United States; we know how serious a danger it might be to us; we know that the feelings now cherished toward us by the mass of the American people may easily be fanned into overt hostility; we desire to do anything we can in honor and fairness to lay those feelings to rest. Surely it will argue great mismanagement if, with this temper existing on our side, and with the real desire to be good friends with England, which we believe to be largely felt in America, existing on the other side, it should be found impossible to bring the differences between the two nations to a peaceful conclusion. The remainder of the article is occupied by the discussion of the accusations brought by America against England.

ANOTHER ALLEGED NATHAN ASSASSIN.

Felcker, the Chicago Detective, Claims to Have Him—The New York Police too Greedy.

Another man thinks he has captured the Nathan murderer. The captor this time is not a crazy lawyer, but Detective Felcker, well known throughout the West as Allen Pinkerton's right-hand man, and as the one who "worked up" the great express robbery case on the Hudson River Railroad, about three years ago. The story is that he some days ago consulted with Mayor Hall and Judge Cardoza (Mr. Nathan's brother-in-law), of New York, producing the locket stolen by the murderer from his victim, and also a piece of his shirt covered with blood, in proof of his assertion that he had the assassin. So impressed was Judge Cardoza with Felcker's statements that he gave him a check for $150 to assist in prosecuting his plans. Nothing now remained but to complete the arrangement between Felcker and Superintendent Kelso but the accomplishment of the arrest, and an understanding as to the division of the reward, and to effect this they proceeded in a carriage to Police Headquarters. Felcker then asked Superintendent Kelso how many he desired to take into the matter, and to receive a portion of the reward, when the latter named the entire detective force, including himself, and would admit of no reduction to the number. Felcker declined, but was willing to make any reasonable division, and as he could not do this, he threw the check given by Judge Cardoza upon the table, and told the Superintendent that he could return it to the owner. Superintendent Kelso remonstrated, and endeavored by various means to ascertain from Felcker the name of the alleged murderer and his whereabouts. Felcker was too shrewd to be caught in that way, and took his departure. He remained in New York several days, and finally visited the detective agency in Jersey City on Saturday, where he stated the above facts. Failing to secure any better terms with Superintendent Kelso, or any guarantee that he would receive the reward if he should make the arrest, he closed the negotiations, believing that the police authorities of New York would sooner see the murderer escape than not get the credit of the arrest and most of the reward. Such is the story as published in New York.

The Census—Cities of Over 20,000 Population.

The following table, compiled from the last census, shows that there are in the United States sixty-seven cities with a population of over 20,000 inhabitants. Washington, which in 1860 stood number fourteen on the list, now stands number twelve—Louisville, Albany and Newark, having been obtnumbered, while San Francisco has outstripped the four and taken its position tenth on the list. St. Louis and Chicago have passed Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans and Cincinnati, and stand fourth and fifth on the list; while Baltimore, which stood fourth in 1860, now stands sixth. In the matter of percentage of gain, Kansas City, Missouri, is far in the lead; while New Bedford, in the North, and Savannah, in the South, are the only cities which show an actual decrease.

In 1860 the aggregate population of the ten leading cities was 2,708,987. In 1870 the same cities show a population of 3,649,676, a gain of 940,679, or an average of 34.7 per cent.; and a corresponding increase, which seems more than probable, for the next decade, would give in those cities a population of nearly five millions.

The table will be found very interesting to those who desire to analyze it, and convenient to all for reference:

	Population in 1870.	Population in 1860.	Inc. per ct.
New York	926,341	805,658	15
Philadelphia	674,022	565,629	20
Brooklyn	399,600	266,661	50
St. Louis	310,864	160,773	94
Chicago	298,983	109,260	174
Baltimore	267,354	212,418	26
Boston	250,526	177,840	41
Cincinnati	216,239	161,044	34
New Orleans	191,322	168,675	13
San Francisco	149,482	56,802	165
Buffalo	117,715	81,129	45
Washington	109,204	61,122	80
Newark	105,078	71,941	46
Louisville	100,754	68,233	48
Cleveland	92,846	43,417	115
Pittsburgh	86,235	49,217	67
Jersey City	81,744	29,226	180
Detroit	79,580	45,619	74
Milwaukee	71,499	45,246	81
Albany	69,422	62,369	11
Providence	68,906	50,666	36
Rochester	62,385	48,204	30
Allegheny City	53,181	28,702	85
Richmond	51,087	37,910	35
New Haven	50,840	39,267	29
Charleston	48,956	40,522	22
Troy	46,471	39,235	18
Syracuse	43,051	28,119	53
Worcester	41,105	24,960	64
Lowell	40,928	36,827	12
Memphis	40,226	22,623	80
Cambridge	39,634	26,060	52
Hartford	37,180	29,152	27
Indianapolis	36,565	18,611	96
Scranton	35,093	9,223	280
Reading	33,932	23,162	48
Columbus	33,745	18,554	82
Paterson	33,582	19,586	71
Dayton	32,579	20,081	62
Kansas City	32,260	4,418	633
Mobile	32,084	29,258	9
Portland	31,314	26,341	19
Wilmington	30,841	21,258	45
Lawrence	28,921	17,639	64
Toledo	28,546	13,768	107
Charlestown	28,323	25,065	13
Lynn	28,233	19,083	48
Fall River	26,786	14,026	91
Springfield	26,703	15,199	76
Nashville	25,872	16,988	52
Utica	25,798	22,529	14
Peoria	25,787	14,045	84
Covington	24,505	16,471	49
Salem	24,117	22,252	8
Quincy	24,053	13,718	76
Manchester	23,536	20,107	17
Harrisburg	23,109	13,405	72
Trenton	22,874	17,228	33
Evansville	22,830	11,484	100
New Bedford	21,320	22,300	*4
Oswego	20,910	16,816	25
Elizabeth	20,838	11,567	80
Lancaster	20,233	17,603	15
Savannah	20,233	22,292	*10
Camden	20,045	14,358	40
Davenport	20,042	10,267	78
St. Paul	20,031	10,401	92

*Decrease. —*Washington Patriot.*

English and American Influence in the World.

The London *Times* of December 29, after commenting on the smallness of the American army and navy, and contrasting them with the British, observes: "The Americans, though pursuing a policy of economy and disarmament far more unhesitatingly than we have done, contrive, nevertheless, to command as much respect as if they were armed to the teeth; whereas we, with armaments far more extensive, are told that we have lost our title to the consideration of the world. It is worth while inquiring how such facts, if facts they are, can be accounted for or explained.

The first and most obvious reflection is that a nation of forty millions of people, rich, industrious, energetic, and intrepid, must comprise resources which no enemy could venture to despise. The Americans had no army in 1860, but in 1862 they had hundreds of thousands of soldiers in the field. They had no navy, and yet in a few months' time they produced a powerful fleet of new and formidable fighting ships. In the course of five years they raised and spent upward of £600,000,000, and such is the magnitude of their national resources that what they did in the Civil War they could certainly, on a similar impulse, do over again. All this is true, but we, also, are a people of thirty millions; our wealth and credit are practically inexhaustible; and the most inveterate alarmist would not scruple to admit that our national spirit, once roused, would be capable of any efforts or sacrifices. One advantage, it must be owned, the Americans do certainly enjoy—they are a long way off. It is a "far cry" to Washington, and the Prussians observed as much to our correspondent in explanation of their patience under American offendings. But this consideration does not touch American commerce, or the liabilities of the navy, which, as the President remarks, is the only instrument at the command of the Union either for national defense or the enforcement of any foreign policy.

We must look elsewhere, therefore, for the explanation we are seeking, and it will be found, we believe so far as it is applicable at all, in the known readiness as well as ability of the Americans to fight notwithstanding their practical appreciation of the benefits of peace. Their exposed points are comparatively few, their resources are unbounded, and though they do not desire war, they would not be slow to accept a challenge. We, on the other hand, have many points exposed, we make no secret of our aversion from war, and it is alleged that almost any provocation might be offered with impunity. In these considerations there is a certain force; but we must now say that, in our opinion, the contrast itself from beginning to end is more apparent than real. We do not believe that what is sometimes said of us is actually thought either in America or elsewhere. The people who taunt us with reluctance to fight are mostly those who, for purposes of their own, desire to see us fighting. As a matter of fact, we may take it for granted that foreign States have not the mean opinion of us which we are occasionally pleased to suppose. That we are not sudden or quick in quarrel they know very well, but they know also that we can fight if we choose, that our power is truly formidable, and that when we begin a war we are not in a hurry to leave off. To a certain extent they may presume, no doubt, on our love of peace; but at the bottom they take a juster measure of our temper and resources than might be inferred from their occasional sneers and our own candid comments. When it was declared that England by the mere expression of her will could have prevented a war between the two most powerful nations of Europe, the belief might have been false; but the state of opinion which it implied was far nearer the truth than that which has been since represented for our warning.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1871.

The Methodist Book Concern investigation, now in progress in New York, from the present aspect of the case, seems little likely to satisfy the public interest, or to terminate the public discussion of the subject. On the contrary, general surprise and general discontent are the already manifest results of the direction given to the proceedings of the court, and of the manner in which the proceedings are conducted. With reference to the latter, generally recognized and established rules of evidence have been disregarded in the admission of testimony, while rules long ago exploded, or else recently discovered, are followed. However, these irregularities are less offensive than the refusal or failure of the Court to take up and investigate the injurious charges so long in circulation, and the cause of such exciting suspicions respecting the management of the Book Concern. The public is but slightly interested in Dr. Lanahan, merely wishing justice to be done him. Suspended from his office as Assistant Agent for having charged fraud, embezzlement and other offenses upon the management of the Concern, he can be justified or condemned only by the confirmation or refutation of his damaging allegations. Are Dr. Lanahan's statements *anent* the Concern true or false? This is the only question in the premises of any particular interest to the public, and to answer the question was supposed to be the object for which the Court assembled. But this, it appears, was a mistake. After spending a good deal of time in discussions relative to the competency of the Court, in which nice distinctions were drawn betwixt moral demerit and official misconduct; after prolonged statements and counter-statements as to episcopal intervention and non-intervention in past transactions; after very extraordinary and hopelessly mystifying revelations concerning the men responsible or not responsible for the charges laid in against Lanahan in counteraction of his charges against the Book House, the Court proceeds to try—not the accused—but the accuser. It is Dr. Lanahan who is on trial. The indictment presents a frightful array of specifications, most, indeed, we believe, all of which relate to his conduct as an officer of the gigantic Concern. Reading the proceedings of the Court, we get the impression that in their estimation the immense composite personage, with whose good name the Press and the Public have been so busy for many months is as innocent as Gabriel, a character too pure and exalted for suspicion who, in fact never would have been suspected but for the malice or folly of Dr. Lanahan, the servant who has maligned his lord. We need hardly say that this representation does not agree with the popular impression, and that, in view of the apparent simplicity of the case as seen from the outside, it seems to be greatly to be regretted that the Court did not at once set about the investigation of the real matter in controversy. The entire country is interested in the reputation of the great Methodist Church, and so many of the leading men of the denomination are implicated either in the original accusations, or in the after charge of concealment, that however unjustly, in the absence of explanation, reproach may attach to the name, in a degree injurious to its financial prosperity. If the records of the Concern are not complete and intelligible, the fact ought to be known to the world; nothing can justify or excuse the endeavor to effect its suppression. If the records are complete and intelligible, as they ought to be, there can be little difficulty in ascertaining the truth or falseness of the allegations of fraud and mismanagement which have produced so much excitement. Whatever may be done in the future, the attempt to make the sub-agent the center of interest and inquiry has already done not a little mischief.

GENERAL NEGLEY AND THE ARSENAL.

We took some pains before the last election to satisfy the people that the clique was not to be trusted with the selection of their candidates, and that in their choice for Congressman particularly they had presented a man who was notoriously unfitted for the place, and had already proved it by endeavoring to palm off upon his constituents a speech upon a subject too that was entirely foreign to their interests—which every man who knew him could safely swear that he had never written, even if it had been in point of fact delivered.

The people chose, however, rather to follow the lead of the organs, both great and small, and the folly was repeated of sending a shadow to represent us at the Capital.

And now witness the fruits. The first really original movement of this man, encouraged, no doubt, by foolish or interested advice from home, is to damage the Government and the people both by proposing to remove from amongst us a great national establishment, which every rational and honest inhabitant of the District would have united in asking the Government to locate in this community, if it had not done so already of its own motion, under an enlightened sense of its own interests. While Philadelphia is making a munificent donation of lands at League Island for the purpose of inviting the establishment of a permanent navy yard on the Delaware, the Representative from Pittsburgh is, on the other hand, astonishing the nation by the suicidal folly of begging the Government to "get out of the way", of our people, and doubly stultifying himself by pointing through newspaper dispatches to the local press to the fact of his being allowed to report such a bill from the Military Committee of the House, as evidence of his efficiency and popularity as a member of Congress. We can well imagine how his colleagues from other Western cities—if there be any such—must have thrust their tongues in their cheeks and winked at each other upon such an exhibition, not of abnegation only, but of absolute stupidity. What they may have thought of the constituency which could trust its interests to such a man is another question.

To this it may, perhaps, be answered, in the way of excuse for him, that although partly alive to his incompetency, they could not help themselves, and voted to save the party, under the assurance that he would stand by the tariff at all events, and at the worst, with his measure of ability, could do no great harm.

That, however was a great mistake, as the result now shows, on the part of those who so acted, and were content to take the chances of a serene and quiet reign under the auspices of King Log. There are few men so small as to be absolutely incapable of mischief, if they are injudiciously invested with unusual powers.

But why General Negley should have found it necessary to launch this deadly shaft against the bosom which has trusted and nourished him we cannot understand. If he is ambitious of notoriety might he not have launched his little boat again before some more innocent aquatic excursion like that of the previous session? Or having tried the sea so unsuccessfully, is this but the re-awakening of the ancient taste—a new horticultural spasm—in view of the lawns, and shrubbery, and flowers, and gushing fountains, and warbling birds, with which he may hope to supplant the frowning appliances of "grim visaged war," himself perhaps the Guardian Genius of the new Eden, when he shall have laid down his robes as a Legislator and a statesman?

But it is no matter to jest about, and we are glad to find that even the organ itself, after heralding to its readers, with evidently pleasurable emotions the great things which its protege had already accomplished in this direction, is beginning to find that the General is "cutting it a little too fat" for the public stomach, and doubts whether he and the Councils both have not perpetrated a great blunder, to say the least of it.

It is worse than a blunder. It is an act of gross disloyalty to the people not only of this city, but of the whole county, and we think that no time ought to be lost in preventing the consummation in the Senate which is so publicly and confidently promised by its author, and that those who are responsible for putting him where he is are under a double obligation to see that he is disappointed in this particular, and that he does no further mischief while he continues to hold the commission so unwisely bestowed under the influence of a few untrustworthy managers.

If the lesson it teaches, however, should have the effect of putting the people on their guard hereafter, it will be some consolation to those who have been laboring to effect a reform in the matter of nominations to important offices.

JUDGES' SALARIES.

For many years the low salary paid to a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States has been a positive disgrace to the nation. It has been a scandal as well. The place is the highest professional position to which a member of the Bar can attain or may aspire. It is on all hands admitted that the position calls for the most complete qualifications within the reach of a lawyer. No man may be gifted with abilities, or make professional acquisitions of knowledge, or possess a refinement of the moral sense greater than the place calls for. The opportunities, if not the demands of the position are such as to put into action and utilize whatever qualities natural or acquired, whatever attainments however shining or admirable the incumbent may possess. In virtue of his office he becomes an examplar more or less to the profession throughout the country, and unavoidably exerts an important influence upon their moral and intellectual character. And from the nature and relations of his decisions, the credit or discredit of his performances is reflected upon the entire nation. Yet heretofore one of these judges has not received a higher compensation for his time and labor than a village lawyer might earn by his practice. Making all due allowance for the honor of the position as affording some remuneration, the salary has appeared ridiculously insufficient. With the increased expensiveness of living and with the increasing tendency everywhere to estimate things by a pecuniary standard, the disparity between the services rendered and the wages paid for them would seem ever more glaring. It is surprising that the recent movement in Washington for the increase of the judges' salaries encounters any opposition. By reflecting and reasonable people generally we doubt not it will be heartily approved. The fact that men qualified by talents and learning to be judges are willing to accept places so ill paid affords no justification for the niggardliness of the paymasters. The nation owes something to its own character in the relation. And then, though a lawyer here and there may not be less fit to be a judge because he happens to be indifferent to money, such unconcern must be allowed to be rather unprofessional. To most first rate members of the profession, a good income at least must seem a legitimate object of pursuit. In proportion as the country advances in wealth and refinement, justice to his family as well as himself, will forbid the lawyer in high practice to accept a position to which a low salary is attached. Hence another reason for approving the increase of the judicial wages in time, a reason urged by Mr. Dawes a few days ago with great force. Unless the office pays well enough to attract, or at any rate so as not to repel truly able men learned in the law, there is danger that the Bench of the Supreme Court will be occupied by men so inferior in intellect and knowledge to many of the lawyers who conduct cases before them, that justice will suffer from the inequality. It is a humiliating and pitiful sight a Judge made to play Mr. Punch by an adroit performer in the person of an able advocate.

While the English speaking world has been in a state of anxiety concerning Dr. Livingstone's fate, the German speaking world, at least the portion of it interested in geographical discovery has been deeply troubled in behalf of Dr. George Schweinfurth, the somewhat famous African traveler. For more than a year nothing was heard of or from him, and the conclusion was pretty generally accepted that he had perished. At length Dr. Petermann of Gotha, reports the safety of the explorer with some interesting results of his researches. Dr. Schweinfurth has visited the so-called Ujam Ujam countries, a region of Central Africa never before seen by a European, and has succeeded in bringing away abundant drawings of curious objects and also rich collections in the various departments of natural history. He has besides formed the acquaintance of certain negro tribes whose peculiarities had been heard of, but had not been generally believed in. He has, for instance, been among those wonderful dwarfs, and has actually brought one of them away in his service. This statement, we confess, seems hardly satisfactory. If we were told that he had carried off the specimen in his pocket, we might safely set down the Pigmies as no longer fabulous. But let us be patient. A gigantic and hitherto unknown species of the bread tree is also among Dr. S.'s discoveries.

Tuesday was the day for electing Senators, and we find Maine electing Lot M. Morrill; Massachusetts returning Henry Wilson to six years service in addition to the sixteen years the nation has already enjoyed from him; Illinois promoting John A. Logan, for his brilliant army services and his faithful performance of duties in the House; Michigan rewarding Thomas W. Ferry for his unpretentious and unflagging attention to his Congressional duties, and Minnesota giving William Windom a full term. These States keep up the Republican line right well, but Missouri turns back into the opposition ranks and selects as her Senator the scheming Frank P. Blair to fill the vacancy made by Senator Drake's acceptance of the snug berth in the Court of Claims. That the Saulsbury family still run Delaware politics appears in the nomination of Eli, the present Governor, to succeed his brother Willard in the Senate. The New Jersey Republicans have done an excellent thing in selecting Theodore F. Frelinghuysen as the man whom they will elect Senator.

When we consider how powerful is the Railroad interest in Congress, it should excite no amazement that a Representative whose constituents are vitally interested in the *preservation* of the navigation of the Ohio river should be indifferent to the result of the struggle that is going on. When a Representative with a constituency presents in himself a spectacle so extraordinary, an extraordinary reason only will account for it. With the Railroads on one side and the people on the other, the people will stand a good chance of being betrayed—at all events of being poorly served—unless the representative happens to be a man of unusual integrity and independence of character. The weak minded, and naturally faithless man, with his fortune yet to make, becomes a ready captive to the influences which great and not over scrupulous corporations know so well how to employ.

The opening of the Butler branch of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, reported elsewhere, is an event of great importance to the people of our sister county of Butler, and of no inconsiderable moment to the merchants and manufacturers of Pittsburgh, who will now be enabled to transact business with their customers in that section with a facility which has hitherto been unknown. Butler, although closely adjoining us on the north, has been the last of all our adjacent counties to realize the benefits and advantages of railway communication, and she seemed doomed to isolation until the great Pennsylvania Central took hold of the enterprise and shoved it to completion. We rejoice that our neighbors are "out of the woods," and extend to them our most hearty congratulations.

Mr. Weed is writing about the manner of Mr. Cameron's appointment to a seat in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet and Mr. Black, replying to Mr. Wilson, is writing about the manner he left it. Mr. Weed gives just so much of the history of that appointment as is discreet to disclose at this time; Mr. Wilson writes with a whitewash brush, and Mr. Black, writes what has been related to him and the truth of which he does not doubt. If Mr. Weed and Mr. Wilson would write just what they can state of their own knowledge, or on information they cannot doubt, Mr. Weed would be found relating an exceedingly interesting chapter heretofore not perfectly recorded, and Mr. Wilson and Mr. Black agreeing on every essential point—but neither would write a word which Mr. Cameron would thank him for writing.

Writing of the shipwreck of the Saginaw, a western Democratic paper inquires of the Secretary of the Navy why it was that the "Government had no vessel at Honolulu to send to the rescue of the poor sailors on Ocean Island? The same thing happened when the Oneida was lost in Yokohama Bay. Must we always be obliged to borrow ships and boats to search for our dead and dying?" Wait a little, and before long we will probably have a chance to quote from this journal a complaint against the Government for maintaining a costly and unnecessary navy in time of peace. There is no consistency to commend in such conduct.

Apparently the public are not destined soon to hear the last of the Nathan murder. Hardly a week elapses without presenting some new claimant for the infamy of having done the deed, or for the honor and reward of having discovered the perpetrator. Candidates of the former class for the popular interest are either jokers who find amusement in mystifying the police, or crazy people who soon persuade themselves that they have committed whatever deed they often hear talked about, that is, whatever deed their disordered powers of attention are long fixed upon. The phenomenon is a feature of a sort of mental disease well known to the books. The second class of aspirants for the public favor are generally, we suppose, private detectives, or parties who wish for a prosperous admission into that noble profession. According to a paper in the last number of the *Galaxy*, the business of private detection is numerously represented in New York, and most likely other large cities are equally blessed. Indeed, there is hardly a village in the country in which there are not a few morally and intellectually gifted individuals manifestly called by nature and taste to engage in the pursuit, and even though quite unappreciated and unrewarded except by the pleasing consciousness of ingenuity exercised, perhaps contrive to do somewhat in it in the way of avocation, if not regular employment. To return to the Nathan case; last week a man from Chicago professed to have found a clue to the murderer, but learning that the splendid reward in case of discovery would be divided among the *force*, he withdrew. From the revelations of the article in the *Galaxy*, it may be reasonably suspected that his whole object was to extort money and that his clue is a mere pretence.

The consolidation of the Revenue Districts is giving General Grant, to whom the duty is confided, a great deal of trouble. What ought to be a straight-forward piece of business is rendered a difficult task by the contest which always ensues whenever practical retrenchment is intended by the dismissal of useless officers and the abolition of salaries. It is probable that the President finds little difficulty in determining what really ought to be done, if the public interest solely were taken into the account, regardless of that of party or individuals; and we are satisfied that, when it comes to the question of economy the public will be as safe in the hands of Gen. Grant as any man that could be named; but he would be something more than human who could be uninfluenced by the pressure which an army of office-holders can bring to bear; and it is too much to expect that in every case only that will be done which a man in his private affairs would of his own free will do. Herein is afforded another illustration of the continual war which is going on between the public treasury and those who live by office, and the necessity for reforming the civil service. The hopes of securing such a reform are mainly based on the enormity of the abuses requiring correction.

The Hon. D. N. White introduced his Reform Bill for Allegheny county in the House Tuesday, and moved to refer it to the Allegheny delegation, which motion was voted down, all of Mr. White's colleagues voting against it. The position of the delegation, in regard to this bill, Mr. White excepted, may with positiveness be said to be of hostility, without the courage to avow it. They will do everything in their power to defeat the bill, and, if possible, avoid the responsibility. We presume that Mr. White already understands them.

There are 271 public schools in New York city, and although 238,112 is the whole number taught in 1870, the average attendance was only about forty-three per cent. of that number, or 102,608. This is about the ratio of attendance to enrollment in Ohio and throughout New York, but in Pennsylvania the percentage of attendance is sixty-two and in Massachusetts seventy-three, facts interesting to remember in connection with the Gothamite boast of the superiority of their schools to those of any place else. The Normal College and Saturday Normal schools had 1,652 pupils in 1870. The average attendance during the ten years ending 1870 has increased from 67,605 to 102,822, or fifty-four per cent., and the whole number taught has increased from 168,605 to 239,764, or more than forty-two per cent. The total number who can be accommodated is 99,437; average attendance, 85,422; excess of accommodation, 14,015. The Finance Committee at the close of last year showed that the department had been conducted for more than $1,100,000 less than the law allowed, and this year would probably show a similar saving.

A Cherbourg correspondent thinks he has learned the secret of the inefficiency of the great French navy in the present war. "Torpedoes" explains it all. The ingenious Germans have practiced upon the hints thrown out in the American conflict, and by their superior scientific knowledge and knowledge of chemistry have devised a system of infernal machines that are planted with unerring accuracy along the entire coast, so that no vessel can approach without being blown to destruction. In this way an effectual defense against all the iron clads and powerful vessels of the French fleet has been provided, and they have not dared to risk interference with it. These are interesting statements, whatever may be their character for truth, and, indeed, it is not improbable that the "little tin box" of the torpedo, may do as much at this time to affect naval architecture, as the "little cheese box" of the Monitor did a few years ago.

Was there ever a better example of the utter folly of unthinking charity than that witnessed the other day by a reporter who was visiting the miserable tenement houses of Baxter street, New York? In a loathsome cellar, for which two dollars rent per week was paid, a squalid family were grouped around an elegant silver-mounted coffin, the present of a lady up town for whom the deceased had worked. On the top of this costly gift stood a saucer to receive contributions from visitors to pay the funeral expenses, and although the corpse had been kept over for several days beyond the proper time, there was still two dollars lacking of the required amount.

A new thing in church music and Sunday school amusement was exhibited at Dr. Vinton's church, in New York, on Christmas Sunday. In the Doctor's remarks he recited the words—

"Ring out the bells for Christmas,
The happy, happy day;
Ring out the bells for Christmas,
The happy happy day;"

And touched a wire with his foot. Hardly had he ceased speaking when the chimes began to ring, and continued until the whole tune had been played, amid the deepest silence.

The current report is that the Committee on Foreign Affairs will not recommend that this Government should assume the payment of the Alabama claims, but will, probably, recommend the appointment of a Commission clothed with judicial powers to determine the amounts of property due to claimants, so that a correct statement of the indebtedness can be made. Such action should quiet the fears of those who apprehend a "job" in paying the sufferers by the depredations of rebel cruisers, and should also satisfy the claimants, by giving them their desired opportunity to prove their claims, before witnesses and documents have disappeared and become scattered.

A self-constituted committee of members of both Houses of Congress have assured the ladies that the present Congress will pass an act declaring the right of women to vote under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, provided as many as ten thousand women petition for the passage of such an act. The fact that this announcement appears with the statement that 425 lady members of the Illinois Normal University petition against female suffrage, suggests the query, will Congress pass the act if the majority of petitioners shall be against it?

Sir John Rose, the Canadian now living in London as a banker, and at present the English Envoy to Washington to negotiate upon the fisheries question, has expressed himself very favorably to Secretary Boutwell on the subject of United States securities, and seems to be desirous of propounding some plan for their systematic introduction into the English market, especially the 4½ and 5 per cent bonds. It may be that the United States can afford to to pay Great Britain for sending Sir John here, if he manages to dispose of a good share of our funding securities.

The Democracy are no more united than the Republicans upon the annexation of San Domingo. While Vallandigham favors it in Ohio, Frank Blair writes from Missouri to Washington supporting it, and sharply criticising his Democratic associates for abandoning the ancient land-marks on the question of expansion and "manifest destiny," especially to the southward. Gen. Blair forgets that in the days when Democrats wanted to annex more land to the South, it was to extend the area of slavery.

For more than a fortnight, incendiary fires have been frequent in New York, and the guilty parties in nearly every instance escape detection. Crowded tenement houses have been fired several times, compelling the poor families to go out into the winter homeless. The laws of New York punish arson severely but cannot be too hard upon wretches who thus seek to increase the distress of the poverty-stricken.

The bulk of the American families who used to spend the winter in Paris and Rome have emigrated to Germany. Berlin, Dresden, Stuttgart and Munich are all full of American idlers, and the result is that the proverbial cheapness of living in these cities has become a thing of the past, the tendency of an influx of trans-Atlantic tourists, being to make the shop and hotel keepers more extravagant in their pretensions.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in reference to Governor Geary's message, and in an interview with him by a reporter of a Democratic paper, says:

"Governor Geary talks like a Democrat. In fact, this is but an outbreak of the old Democracy which from his youth up was cherished by the Governor; and though in the ranks of the sham Republicans, his old cherished convictions, principles and education will vindicate themselves in emergencies like the present. There is always hope of such a man."

A man in Iowa has invented a new double rail. The bottom piece is pyramidal, with a flange on the outside. The top, or true rail, sits on this, and can be removed at any time. The under rail will wear for years, any breakage only making it better (by renewal); and the top one may be made of inferior iron.

The iron steamers that ply the Delaware are never stopped by ice from making their voyages to and from Philadelphia, and the objection to the new Atlantic steamer line on that score is disposed of. Iron steamboats might have similar good fortune on Western rivers if they would make the experiment.

THE LATE JOHN COVODE.

His Humble Home at Covodeville.

The Funeral Obsequies on Saturday—Eulogistic Addresses—The Attendance at the Funeral—The Services, etc.

The funeral obsequies of the late Hon. John Covode took place on Saturday afternoon, at his residence at Covodeville, Westmoreland county, two miles from Lockport station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The village, which had been named in honor of the deceased, is reached by a narrow road which winds over the mountain and into Tub Mill Creek Here, from his youth up, the statesman lived, in an humble yet comfortable condition. Descending the road leading into the valley, the scene strikes one as being quite romantic and picturesque.

COVODE'S DWELLING.

Standing upon a commanding slope, near the banks of the creek, is a large stone house, two stories in height, which was built by Mr. Covode many years ago, and in which he has ever since resided. To the right of the building stands a one story white frame building, known among the residents of the valley as the "old factory." This building was erected by Mr. Covode's father, a long time ago, and forty years since Mr. Covode himself operated it, living in one end of the frame structure, and having his apparatus for the manufacture of wool in the other end. He personally supervised the work in this building, until, the business increasing, the new brick factory to the left of his dwelling was erected and put into operation. The old factory was subsequently used as an ice house.

Born and raised near the village of Covodeville he permanently located there; and, when he had risen to distinction in the nation, with very few associates about him, and none of his rank, wealth and influence, he still clung to the old homestead, and died beloved and esteemed by everybody in the country for miles around. He never forgot his youth, never forgot his childhood, and chose to remain with his family in quietness in the sequestered village which bears his name, rather than enjoy the ease and luxury which his abilities would have enabled him to enjoy. But the entire village presents an humble and plain appearance, and in no place was this more perfectly demonstrated than by a glance into Mr. Covode's own dwelling.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

The Congressional delegation from Washington, D. C., consisting of the following named gentlemen, arrived at Lockport at eight o'clock A. M. Saturday, in a special car attached to the Pacific Express, Pennsylvania Railroad, and were conveyed in wagons to the Covode mansion.

Hon. John Scott, United States Senate.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Hon. W. Mercer, Bradford District.	Hon. C. Gilfillan, Venango.
Hon. J. L. Getz, Berks District.	Hon. Darwin Phelps, Armstrong.
Hon. Logan Roots, Arkansas.	Hon. D. J. [illegible] bria.
Hon. Burtt Vanhorn, Mississippi.	Joseph L. Morphiss, Mississippi.
Hon. S. B. Axtell, California	

Three other Congressmen, and several newspaper reporters of Washington, D. C., were to have accompanied the delegation, but missed the train which left Washington at 8:40 P. M. Friday, instead of 8:45.

FUNERAL.

The day for the funeral was a most auspicious one, and an immense crowd of people, representing the district for miles around the home of the deceased, gathered at Covodeville, filling the house and yard, as well as the roads about the same, long before the hour announced for the funeral services. Wagons and other vehicles and saddle horses lined the road, and it was estimated that there were at least two thousand persons present when the services began.

DELEGATES FROM OTHER POINTS.

At twelve o'clock, noon, the mail train from Pittsburgh arrived at Lockport, and about fifty persons were conveyed from the station in wagons. Pittsburgh was not very largely represented, Rev. T. N. Boyle, Captain Dalgleish, John Scott, and the reporters of the press almost constituting the delegation. The small attendance was wholly on account of there being but limited facilities for getting to Covodeville.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD REPRESENTED.

Messrs. W. J. Howard, Solicitor, and J. McC. Creighton, General Agent of the P. R. R. Co., for which corporation Mr. Covode labored so long and zealously in years gone by, represented the Company at the funeral; but the State was not officially represented—Hon. A. M. Fulton being the only member of the Legislature present. This paucity of attendance of State representation was the subject of remark, inasmuch as Mr. Covode had been a great worker for the interests of many of our State politicians and officials.

GREENSBURG

Sent an unusually large delegation, headed by Hon. H. D. Foster, member elect of the Twenty-first District; J. A. Hunter, ex-Legislator; George F. Huff, banker; Hon. A. M. Fulton, present Legislator; D. W. Shryock, editor of the *Herald*, and Mr. J. A. Logan. General C. P. Markle represented West Newton, and Joseph Smith, Esq., editor of the Indiana *Messenger*, and several of the officials of that county were also present. Johnstown, Blairsville and various other towns were also represented. As we have said, the crowds that assembled to do honor to the memory of the dead were very large indeed, and not only represented the district in which he lived but the entire country.

THE REMAINS.

The remains were brought to Lockport on Thursday morning last, and under the escort of the Legislative Committee was removed to Covodeville. It lay in the hall of the house encased in a magnificent rosewood coffin, upon the top of which was a large silver plate bearing the following inscription:

JOHN COVODE.
Died January 11th, 1871.
Aged 63 years.

The coffin was not opened until Saturday morning, and then, as may be expected, hundreds pressed forward to see the remains. As they lay dressed in a beautiful suit of black broadcloth, they perfectly represented the familiar face and form of the deceased. A wreath of myrtle, interwoven with beautiful white flowers, was placed at the head of the coffin.

Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., the Congressional Chaplain, was to have been present to conduct the funeral services, but he was unavoidably detained, and Rev. T. N. Boyle, of the South Common Methodist Episcopal Church, Allegheny, an old and valued friend of the family, who had been requested to attend, had to assume charge of the same. Not being aware that the funeral address would have to be made by him he had made no special preparation, but his speech, published below, will be found interesting and impressive. Mr. Boyle is an easy speaker, and his auditors, as well as the mourning relatives, derived much comfort from his words. He was assisted by Revs. W. A. Stewart, of New Florence, Westmoreland county; Rev. H. Q. Gray and J. W. Walker, of the Fairfield Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE SERVICES.

The services began by singing the beautiful hymn commencing:

"Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee."

Which was given out by Rev. W. A. Stewart.

Rev. H. Q. Gray then read a Scripture lesson, from the nineteenth psalm, beginning: "Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place through all the generations."

ADDRESS OF REV. J. W. WALKER.

Rev. J. W. Walker then made the following address:

My Christian Friends: God not only speaks to us in His written Word, but He also speaks to us in the dispensation of His providence. These calamities, whether foreign or domestic, whether public or personal, are addressed to us, and ask our troubled consciences to consider our latter end. And in all of these dispensations he speaks to us as the Lord did to His Disciples, when he said to them, "Watch, for ye know not when the master of the house cometh." We are not only taught that life is uncertain, but it is also repeated to us by the dispensations of God's providence, and in various other ways we are reminded of the uncertainty of life. Our own observation makes it clear that it is uncertain, and we must all know that our Lord calls men to death and the judgment at his ease. Each one here to-day recollects scenes through which we have passed, and we recollect that judgments often come when least expected. We are liable to be called away at any time by disease or accident, by our Lord. But we will not dwell further upon the uncertainty of life, but rather direct attention to the necessity of being always ready when our Lord shall call us away. Thrice he tells us in his own words to "watch, for ye know not when the time is; watch, for ye know not when the Master cometh." And we should accustom ourselves to fear Him, and trust in Him, seeking at all times to impress our minds with these great truths, for it is truly a solemn thing to die, and we should endeavor to fit ourselves for that solemn event.

Two things are essentially necessary to meet it. Repentance of our sins and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. Neither of these can in any manner be dispensed with. We should consent to live the life the scriptures require of us and the primitive principles of religion require. We should always be on guard with reference to our great duties. We are prone, however, to become tired and grow weary in our work, but we are remembered in His word that we must not weary in well doing, that we must strive to gain the prize higher than ourselves. Let us then not be as the apostles of old who were discovered sleeping by our blessed Master, when they should have been on watch; nor like the foolish virgins whose lamps were unfilled and untrimmed. We learn in the fate of the foolish virgins who indulged in idleness and did not as they were bid, that when the time came they were shut out from the feast of the marriage supper. This will be the fate of all those who in any way neglect to improve the talents committed to their care. Many persons there are who remain entirely indifferent concerning the solemn relations they bear to eternity. What will such an one think when called to go hence? Did we but know when we lay ourselves down at night that a thief intended to break into our dwelling, would we go to sleep? No, we would be on watch for him. Then of how much more importance it is that we be on guard for death and its consequences, for certainly the latter are sufficiently awful to move up to repentance and preparation. God will appoint us our portion, and the only warning we will receive is that our day is come. Let us therefore endeavor to prove our worthiness of his favor, and to have our lamps always filled and the lights burning, and thus to await the coming of our Lord and blessed Master. These are the lessons we should learn from the scenes of this hour, and we should prepare ourselves for eternity in accordance therewith. With these brief remarks, proving the dispensations of God's providence, I leave you to be addressed by Rev. Mr. Boyle.

ADDRESS OF REV. T. N. NOBLE.

Rev. T. N. Boyle, of Allegheny, then made the following address: God not only speaks to us in His Word, sentences of warning in reference to the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death, but He has also given therein many sentences for our comfort and consolation. In the midst of the darkness that gathers about us; in the midst of the sorrow and bereavement with which we are surrounded, in looking back along the line of history, we recognize the Son of God standing upon the plains of Judea, in the midst of His Disciples, whose heart-strings were ready to break at the thought of a separation, and hear him as he addresses them in the following language, lifting the dark clouds from their minds: "Let not your hearts be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not I would have told. I go to prepare a place for you. I will come again and receive you unto myself that where I am there ye may be also." He also gave them to understand that although He would be absent in the body, He would be present in the Spirit, and that He would come again and take them with Him to where He was. This same Jesus stands in the midst of this great throng to-day, and selecting out the sorrowing ones, says to them, "Let not your hearts be troubled."

We come here to-day not only to make improvement of God's providence in this lesson of death, but to minister comfort to these troubled ones. Then lift up your troubled spirits and look to Him to whom we all belong, and good things learn from Him. This is to you a day of trouble, and as it presses you sorely you may be tempted to think that God's dealings are unjust, but you must remember that

"God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform:
He plants His footsteps in the sea.
And rides upon the storm.

Deep in unfathomable mines
Of never failing skill,
He treasures up His bright designs,
And hides His sovereign will.

Blind unbelief is sure to err,
And scan His work in vain,
He is His own Interpreter,
And He will make it plain."

When called upon, as he was, by his fellow countrymen to go out into the nation as a public man, he, instead of driving his family around with him wherever he would go permitted them to remain in the valley where he died, so that when wearied with the perplexities of public life, he might be enabled to retire to the bosom of his family, and live with them in peace, fulness and quietude. He chose this rather than to have the members of his family dragged around where they would have been surrounded with every species of gayety and corruption.

We say, therefore, to the widow, to the children, and to the relatives here at this hour,

"Deem not that they are blest alone,
Whose lives their peaceful tenor keep;
For God, who pities man, has shone
To bless those eyes that weep."

And I ask you to-day, as you go through life, to lean upon Him, to lay your hand in His, and to be led and guided by Him; and when life's duties, cares and sorrows are ended, I hope that you will stand upon the plains of immortality, where no separation takes place, much less no such sudden separation as this which you have experienced.

MR. COVODE'S CHARACTER.

The circumstances that gather about us at the present time are calculated in their tendency to lead us to look back upon the life's history and recount the traits of character which made Mr. Covode great among his fellow men, and to see what there was in his life worthy of our imitation. I do not propose to enter into any lengthy discussion about the history of Mr. Covode. Any man who lives the kind of a life in this country that he lived, will be brought into contact with men who will become attached to him, and men who will bitterly hate him—those who will rally in his favor, and those who will turn away from him.

The great glory of our country is that while men, in the heat of political contests, will have their asperities, and their passages at arms—when these pass away, and especially when death robs us of our public men, even then political opponents come forward and direct attention to their noble traits of character, and give them credit for the noble virtues they possessed.

AN ARDENT FRIEND.

We come here this day to look back upon the life of Mr. Covode. In the first place he was an ardent friend, and there are a great many persons who will be ready to rise up and testify to the declaration made; and all of these are persons with whom he was intimately associated with in life. Here in this valley, mingling with all those residing in it, going in and out before them, he formed an ardent attachment for them, and he manifested it by electing to live, as he there lived, among them, and electing also to adapt himself to their condition that he might assist in elevating them. How many persons in similar circumstances would have removed elsewhere. Honored as he was, he never forgot his youth; he never forgot his childhood.

HIS BUSINESS RELATIONS.

His business relations were of the pleasantest character, and all the business men with whom he had dealings will bear testimony to the intimate friendship which always existed between them. He was also an

EARNEST WORKER.

In all of the departments or relations of life in which he ever entered he has written his history in this respect. His force of character and energy of spirit led him to start into the different departments of life with vigor, and whatsoever his hand found to do he did it emphatically with all his might.

As a laboring man, as a mechanic, as a business man, as a Representative of this Congressional District in the halls of Congress, he never allowed the moments to waste on his hands, and his labors were of incalculable benefit to his family, good to the State, and wrought good to the entire nation. He was never idle, and under no circumstances did he permit time to be wasted. No man on the American continent ever represented a Congressional District, in all the details of the work, more faithfully than did Mr. John Covode.

How grateful we ought to be to God to-day that we live in the midst of influences where no man is born great, but where each in their different spheres are furnished the facilities which, if properly appreciated and used, will crown them with greatness and renown. Mr. Covode possessed the elements and strength in all that goes to make a man great, and this suffices to show that he was not indebted to the positions which he occupied for his greatness, his superior powers shining forth in the humbler walks of life.

HIS PARENTAL SOLICITUDE.

We now come to one of his traits, which brings us a little nearer home. He was, then, not only great as a mechanic, as a business man, as a Representative in the halls of our national Congress; great as an ardent friend and an earnest worker, but he was also a prudent father, ever raising the question in his own mind regarding the best way to advance the interests of the children that God had given him in this world.

CONCLUSION.

But as we came to-day to close the coffin containing the remains of our departed friend, to pay the last debt of respect, and follow him to the silent city of the dead, let us all, Senators, Congressmen, Legislators and politicians, forget his faults, remember only his noble traits, and try to imitate them.

May the benediction of the Highest fall upon the hearts of his sorrowing friends; may He bind up their bruises and lead them to place all their cares on Jesus, and be ready, when they go down to death, for the bright exchange. And may we all, by the benedictions of Providence, when we come to leave the shores of time, pass away

"As sets the morning star,
Which goes not down
Behind the darkened West;
Nor hides obscure, amid the tempest of the sky,
But melts away into the light of Heaven."

PRAYER.

Upon the conclusion of Rev. Mr. Boyle's address, Rev. H. Q. Gray made the following prayer:

O Lord, our Heavenly Father, Thou art the High and Holy One Who inhabiteth all eternity and the places thereof. Thou, O God, art the ruler over all the nations of the earth. Thou art the dispenser of all things, not only in the earth, but in the Heavens above. Before Thee angels bowed, and Cherubim and Seraphim veiled their faces, and truly it becomes us, therefore, to veil our faces and present our adoration to God before Thee in all our relations. Father, we acknowledge our sinfulness. We confess, O God, our wickedness. We come before Thee, sinners as we are by nature and by practice, and we come realizing, O God, that it is in Thy goodness that we are permitted to enjoy this privilege. We come in the name of Thy son Jesus, looking and trusting to Him for all the mercies which Thou has promised us. We pray Thee that Thou wilt pour the oil of gladness and the consolation of Thy gospel into those hearts which Thou hath bruised. We humbly plead that they may realize the truth that there is a rock which is higher than they, where they may come and find rest and a refuge which none can take away. We pray Thee that Thou wilt verify Thy promises and be a husband to the widow and a father to the children. Bless all the sons and daughters of affliction everywhere, and bind up the broken heart. We committ all to Thy hands and care. These blessings we ask for the sake of Him who suffered and died for us, and whose grace is sufficient for all our wants. We come, O God, to pay the last rites, to pay our last token of respect to one who has been suddenly called from time to eternity. We pray Thee that this sudden dispensation of Thy Providence may cause all to realize how very uncertain is time, how very uncertain our lives, and how very certain is the death which we are all doomed to die, may we take to heart the lesson taught in the Word and live knowing that we must die. Enable us to feel that while we are still living we are hastening rapidly along from time to eternity, may we receive consolation from the words, "Let not your hearts be troubled, &c." We pray Thee that while we are taught in this lesson, that we all must die, we may be in life prepared, so that when the Master comes we may be enabled to receive Christ Jesus and spend a blessed eternity with God. We ask all these blessings for our Redeemers sake. Amen!

The services were then concluded by Mr. Gray, pronouncing the Benediction.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

Upon the conclusion of the services, the coffin was closed, and under the escort of the Congressional Committee, it was removed from the house to the hearse. The funeral cortege was then arranged, about twenty minutes being consumed before it was started, after which the Congressional Committee returned to Lockport, took their special car and departed for Washington. The procession was about two miles long, the head reaching the opening grave just about the time the rear was leaving the house.

PALL BEARERS AT THE GRAVEYARD.

The remains were interred in the family burying grounds at Fairfield, two miles from Covodeville. The pall bearers at the graveyard were Gen. C. P. Markle, of West Newton; Hon. H. D. Foster, of Greensburg; Mr. John Scott, of Pittsburgh; Mr. D. W. Shryock, of Greensburg, and Messrs. Thos. Pollock and James McElroy of the valley in which Mr. Covode resided.

RITUAL SERVICE AT THE GRAVE.

The services at the grave were very brief. The clergyman, Rev. T. N. Boyle, performing the beautiful ritual service of the M. E. Church, amid reverential silence, which we may say was rendered in a very impressive manner. The scene at the grave was peculiarly affecting, the wife, appearing almost heart broken, and the children, grandchildren and a large number of friends and relatives present manifesting their grief with sobs and tears. The services were closed at 4 o'clock P. M., when with sorrowful tread the mourners turned to their homes.

After the remains had been placed in their tenement of clay the funeral proceeded back to Covodeville, and those returning to Pittsburgh were brought in wagons to Lockport, where they took the cars at 6 o'clock P. M., and reached the city at 10:30 o'clock P. M.

MR. COVODE'S FAMILY.

Mr. Covode had nine children, three of which are not yet grown up. Two of these he had taken to school at West Chester last week, and had returned to Harrisburg when death suddenly overtook him. Governor Geary called upon Mrs. Covode in Harrisburg, after the death of Mr. C., but His Excellency, for some reason, did not attend the funeral. Jacob Covode, Esq., of Sharpsburg, with his family, and Dr. Jos. Covode, of Somerset county, with his family, were present at the funeral, together with a large number of grandchildren and relatives. He died intestate, leaving property worth a million and a half of dollars, perhaps. And now we draw the veil over the scenes of Saturday, and may the sacred lessons imparted by them never be forgotten.

OBITUARY.

Hon. H. M. Brackenridge.

This aged and distinguished citizen expired yesterday, at the residence of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. P. S. Brackenridge, No. 65 Grant street. He was born in this city in 1786, and lived to the ripe age of eighty-four. At the early age of seven years he was sent to St. Genevieve, La., to learn the French language. On leaving school he pursued the study of law, and at the age of twenty years he was admitted to practice in Somerset, Mayrland. In 1811 he went to the South, discending the Ohio and Mississippi in a keelboat, as this was before the era of steamboating. He soon after received the appointment of Deputy Attorney General for the Territory of Orleans, afterwards oaganized as the State of Louisiana. The next year he was made District Judge, being then only twenty-three. This obliged him to learn the Spanish language and laws. During the war of 1812. he corresponded with the government, giving them valuable information, and afterwards wrote a history of the war, which was translated into French and Italian. He took an active part, in conjunction with Mr. Clay, in behalf of the acknowledgement of the independence of the South American Republics. Beside other productions, he wrote a pamphlet under the name of an "American," addressed to Mr. Monroe, then President, which was republished in England and France, and being supposed to express the views of the American government, was replied to by the Duke of San Carlos, the Spanish Minister. He was named on the commission to the South American republics, which sailed in the frigate Congress, in 1817, and on his return published his "Voyage to South America," which was said by Humboldt to contain an "extraordinary mass of information." He entered Florida in 1821, with General Jackson, to whom his acquaintance with the French and Spanish languages and usages recommended him, and in that year was appointed Judge of the Western District, which office he held for ten years. Removing, in 1832, to this city, he became an active politician, and in 1840 was elected to Congress, and the following year was named a Commissioner under the treaty with Mexico. He subsequently wrote largely on political affairs, and published, among other works, "A History of the Western Insurrection," commonly known as the "Whisky Insurrection," which is a most valuable contribution to our historical literature. In his later years he had written many papers on various subjects, and had collected an immense mass of facts connectee with our local history which will prove exceedingly valuable and important. The deceased was a son of Hugh Henry Brackenridge, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to this country with his father at the early age of five years, and fitted himself for college while working on a farm in the interior of this State. He studied divinity, was a chaplain in the Continental army, relinquished the pulpit for the bar, edited for a time the "United States Magazine" in Philadelphia, and coming to Pittsburgh in 1781, participated with Gallatin in the "whisky insurrection." In 1799 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, which position he held till his death. He was a fine scholar and elegant writer, and his son seemed to have inherited much of the literary skill and ability of his eminent father.

The remains will be interred on Friday, at Tarentum, on the Allegheny river, where the Judge had resided for many years.

Charles J Faulkner, formerly of Old Virginia, but now of West Virginia, having been invited to become a candidate for the United States Senate from the latter State, has written a letter in reply, in which he says:—

"I do not seek the office and shall not seek it. I have never expressed to any human being the wish to have the place, and yet, in response to your direct inquiry, I feel no hesitation in saying that if Congress shall remove my present political disabilities, and it shall be the pleasure of the State of West Virginia, unsolicited by me, to call me to her service in the Senate of the United States, I shall, as a citizen of the State, deeply sympathizing in all that affects her fortunes and fame, feel it my duty to accept the position and to discharge its duties to the best of my ability."

Mr. Faulkner was an active member of Congress for several terms prior to the rebellion, and in 1860 was appointed by President Buchanan Minister to France. He returned to the United States in 1861, and being suspected of disloyalty was imprisoned in Fort Warren, but was exchanged for Hon. Alfred Ely in December of that year. Since that time he has remained entirely in private life, until the present effort of his friends to restore him to the service of the public.

BUTLER—PITTSBURGH.

Opening of the Butler Branch Railroad.

Grand Excursion from Butler to Pittsburgh.

History of the Enterprise—Description of the Road—Its Principal Stations—Gala Day in Butler—The Old Pittsburgh Pike Superseded by the Iron Highway—The Stage Coach Abandoned for the Railway Car—A New Era in the History of Butler County.

The opening of a railroad is an important event, not only to the immediate district traversed by the iron line of communication, but to the country at large. The opening of the Western Division or Butler branch of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad is regarded as an event of vast importance, not only by the citizens of Butler and vicinity, but by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the citizens and capitalists of Western Pennsylvania, as it opens up a country that heretofore has been comparatively undeveloped, and of which comparatively little was known. It also brings the [illegible] people of this section of country into closer and more intimate relations with the city of Pittsburgh, which means of communication cannot but be regarded as a happy consummation.

The people of Butler hail the completion and opening of the road as a new era in the history of the county, forming, as it does, another connecting link in the chain of railroads now owned and so successfully operated by the Pennsylvania Central Company, and furnishing the people of Butler county a continuous route east and west.

It is no wonder then that such unbounded enthusiasm, as has been manifested by the people of Butler, for the past two weeks, should exist. Ever since the road commenced building, it has engrossed the attention of the people of that vicinity, who had years ago realized that the "old stage line" was at least a decade, if not a generation, behind the age. As the road approached completion, and especially within the past two weeks, the enthusiasm has rapidly increased, and nothing else has been talked about.

THE EXCURSION.

The opening excursion was projected by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, (an organization which never does anything by "halves,") and an agreement made to furnish the cars, &c., provided the citizens of Butler would arrange and manage the excursion. In accordance therewith the following gentlemen, citizens of Butler, were chosen as the committee: Messrs. Edwin Lyon, W. A. Lowry, Hugh Morrison, Jno. S. Campbell, R. P. Scott and Jno. H. Negley.

Invitations to the number of three hundred were were issued to various parties residing in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Butler and vicinity, and Wednesday, January 18th, fixed as "celebration day," or rather "gala day," for the people of Butler. And truly the day was a most auspicious one for Butler, witnessing as it did, for the first time in its history, the passage of a train of cars from its town, destined for the Iron City, and which, taking the shortest route, could be reached in three and one-half hours, while nearly a whole day is required to go the same distance by stage.

A number of persons complied with the invitation, setting forth that persons from the city desiring to join the excursion at Butler, could by so by taking the cars of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad at Allegheny City, on Tuesday afternoon, January 17, and go to Freeport, where an excursion train would be in waiting to convey them to Butler. Among those on the train were: John M. Sullivan, Esq., Internal Revenue Collector 22d District, Dr. George Purviance, of Pittsburgh, members of the city press, and others. A ride of a little over an hour brought the party to their destination, the junction of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad with the Butler branch.

The point where the junction is made is at McConeghy and Helmbold's distillery, on the west side of Buffalo creek, the town of Freeport lying on the opposite side.

When the express train had stopped, Conductor Scott blandly informed his passengers that "the first close connection would now be made on the Butler road," and the brakemen on the latter road, Harvey McAnulty, and Joseph Gray, cried out to the excurtionists as they left the express, "This way for the Butler branch." The announcement was made with evident pride, and with as much care as if they had been accustomed to making it for years.

The train upon which the party rode had already made one trip to Butler, during the afternoon, taking up five cars, for the excursion on Wednesday. Only one car was attached to the train on Tuesday evening. The engine, No. 223, had been on the road about three days, having been repaired and overhauled, and assigned to service on the Butler branch; and the engineer, Jackson Adams, and the fireman, Wallace Eldricks, had, with this brief knowledge of the line, obtained a good idea how to regulate the speed on the down trip from Butler in the afternoon.

Mr. Adams ran the train into Freeport in one hour and eight minutes—distance twenty-one miles—and he a new engineer on a new road. Mr. George M. Thompson was conductor.

Mr. Antes Snyder, at present the General Superintendent of the Road, with headquarters at Freeport, joined the party at Freeport, and the down train from Blairsville, brought the following gentlemen: Mr. John Scott, ex-Sheriff, of Parker's Landing, Hon. Wm. M. Stewart, of Indiana, and Maj. S. S. Jamison, of Saltsburg, Indiana county. At 4:20 P. M., the train having taken on several boxes of provisions for Wednesday night at Butler, started off.

HISTORY OF THE ROAD.

In the year 1854, Major S. S. Jamison, mentioned above, being then in the Pennsylvania Legislature, introduced and had passed an act incorporating the Northwestern Railroad Company of Pennsylvania, which authorized the construction of a railroad from Blairsville, on the Pennsylvania Railroad to the junction of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, thence to Allegheny by way of Freeport, and *via* the latter place to Butler and New Castle. Under the provisions of this act, the Northwestern Railway Company began operations, and very nearly finished the line between Blairsville and the junction of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Major Jamison had the contract for the masonry of the big bridge at Saltsburg, and also for the building of two miles of the road, near Saltsburg.

While the work was progressing on this end, some heavy cutting was done on section seventeen of the line, between Butler and Freeport, and a very considerable amount of work had been done on the line west of Butler, on the proposed extension to New Castle. Financial difficulty had all the time been staring the company in the face, but they plodded on until they were finally compelled to cease operations. It was intended, at the time of the incorporation of the company, to make the road a connecting link of a uniform gauge of four feet eight inches through from Philadelphia to St. Louis.

Notwithstanding the grading, masonry, and a greater part of the bridging had been done, between Blairsville and the Junction, when the Company failed, the project was abandoned and allowed to remain in a dormant state for a long time, when the bondholders sold out the road and organized a new Company, called the "Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company." They then surrendered the Northwestern Company's bonds, and took stock in the new Company. The controlling share of the stock of the Company was afterwards purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which constructed the road under the supervision of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The right to construct the road from Butler to New Castle still exists, and it is expected that at no distant day it will be constructed.

The building of the road between Blairsville and the Junction was begun in 1863 and completed in 1865. The branch to Allegheny, *via* Freeport, was completed in 1866.

THE BUTLER BRANCH.

The completion of this branch was at once seriously agitated, and in the fall of 1869 the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, convinced of the practicability of the enterprise, began its construction, and in January, 1871, we find it completed—scarcely a year for the building of a railroad twenty-one miles long, and costing $650,000, or $30,000 per mile. It is not yet entirely completed to the depot in Butler, but a few weeks will suffice to bring the cars directly up to the depot.

The original survey made for the road went up the north side of the creek for perhaps a mile and a quarter, and then crossed; but, in the summer of 1869 a new survey was made, and a change to the other side directed. To be exact, it is 20 94-100 miles long, the distance by stage being 18 miles.

Leaving the junction, the road winds around an abrupt curve, and soon transports the passenger into a section of country, wild, romantic, and picturesque indeed. Now the train dashes into a deep cut; then, suddenly emerging into an open stretch, keeps puffing along, crossing steep embankments, shooting around sharp curves, scaling the edges of deep declivities, finally begins to ascend the steep grade encountered in coming up to the summit.

Thus sped the train until at length the shrill whistle of the engine indicated our approach toward the precincts of the staid old town of Butler, and announced the arrival of the first passenger train over the Butler Railroad. The time made was two hours, the engineer running at slow speed in order to allow the excursionists an opportunity to see the "country." The puffing and snorting of the engine as it dashed up the valleys of the Big Buffalo and the Little Buffalo, and as it sped over the summit and down to Butler, excited no little attention on the way, and the few houses that lay along the meanderings of the creek were alive with excitement as the train whirled by them, and gave expression to their joy by waving of handkerchiefs, &c.

STATION HOUSES, ETC.

There are three station houses along the road at present—at Sarver's, Saxon and Delano. The agents at these stations are what are styled second rate agents,—that is: the station houses are put up by them for their own private use, and for the accommodation of the company's business. All are commodious buildings, and will fully accommodate the business.

The station at Butler is brick, and thirty feet wide by one hundred and fifty feet long, and one story high. It is not quite finished yet.

There is also a brick engine house at Butler, sufficiently large to accommodate two engines, and also a turn-table and brick water station. There is also a frame engine house and turn-table at Freeport. The Company own about five acres of ground in Butler.

There are 1,900 tons of iron, 50,000 cross-ties, and 8,000 splice-bars and joints in the road.

COURT ADJOURNED.

The celebration happened in court week, an occasion when there are many strangers in the town. Judge McGuffin, on petition of members of the bar, and others, adjourned the Court on Monday morning, to meet again Thursday morning, that all might have an opportunity to meet and congratulate friends, and join in the general jubilee.

LIST OF INVITED GUESTS.

The following is a list of guests invited by the Committee of Invitation, and it is indicative of the interest felt in the event, that the great majority of those invited were present and participated:

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

J. Edgar Thompson,	T. A. Scott,
George B. Roberts,	Wm. J. Howard,
H. W. Gwinner,	Jos. Lesley,
H. J. Lombaert,	Edmund Smith,
T. T. Firth,	S. G. Lewis.
Thos. R. Davis,	George M. Taylor.

PITTSBURGH.

Brush, J. M., (Mayor)	Cratty, J. H.,
Cochran, A. J.,	McCollough, J. N.,
Collier, F. H.,	Layng, J. D.,
Cass, General G. W.,	Lawrence, J. J.,
Brown, A. M.,	Sterrit, Hon. J. P.,
Blakeley, Archibald,	Stowe, Hon. E. H.,
Bayne, T. M.,	Hampton, M.,
Barr, James H.,	Kirkpatrick, Hon. J. M.,
Brigham, C. D.,	Gross, A. H.,
Bennett, J. I.,	Oliver, H. W.,
Campbell, T. C.,	Moore, H. J.,
Carson, John,	McGowan, R. J.,
Brackinridge, Hon. H. M.,	Fleming, Hugh,
Scott, John A.,	McGee, Wm.,
Neeley, John,	Pitcairn, Robert,
Creighton, J. McC.,	Commercial,
Dispatch,	Chronicle,
Leader,	Purviance, Dr. George,
Walker, John,	McQuistion, J. B.,
Purviance, S. A.,	Marshall, T. M.,
Purviance, Wm.,	Hampton, J. H.,
Schoyer, S.,	Philips, Col. Wm.,
Morrison, J. S.,	Morrison, John W.,
Sullivan, J. Q. A.,	Purvis, Dr. W.,
Shaw, T. W.,	Slagel, Major J.,
Hay, A. B.,	Shiras, George,
Guyer, S. H.,	Hall, John,
McCandless, H. W.,	McCandless, C.,
Shirls, Harry,	Robb, C. W.,
Roe, C. O.	

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Callow, A. P. [Mayor,]	Park, James, Jr.,
McBrier, James,	Paul, William, Jr.,
Slack, Alfred,	Megraw, Thomas,
Davis, Charles,	Stewart, Samuel,
Porter, William,	Huselton, W. S.,
McFerron, D.,	Walker, D. S.,
Myler, John,	Sullivan, J. M.,
Rodgers, W. B.,	Kirker, J. W.

FRANKLIN.

McCalmont, Gen. A. B.,	Snowdon, Gus,
McNair, W. B.,	Irvin, S. P.,
Ash Isaac,	Brenin, Maj., Jas.,
Snowdon, George,	

PARKERS' LANDING.

Adams, M. S.,	Scott, J. C.,
Allen, R. B.,	Wilson, Clark,
Chalfant, Capt.,	Shirley, J. T.,
Scott, John, Esq.,	

KITTANNING.

Golden, E. S.

FREEPORT.

Gillespie, J. T.,	Rob[illegible]
McConegley, James,	Robertson, Rev. R. B.,
Marks, Samuel,	[illegible]essing, A.,

ALTOONA.

Cassatt, A. Jr.,	Riley, John,
Heizmann, T. L.	Dripps, Isaac.

BLAIRSVILLE.

Boyd, Scott,	Richey, W. C.,
Neilson, Robert,	Street, C. B.,
Ranson, Wm.	Steward, W. M.

BRADY'S BEND.

Haines, John H.,	Smith, Perry,
Slack, Col W. H.,	Wallace, Dr. R. S.,
Steward, J. N.,	Young, Col. Samuel.

HOMER.

Bird, C. [illegible]

EBENSBURG.

Collins, Thomas.

DRIFTWOOD.

Williams, David.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Anderson, Rev.,	Bigham, John,
Bredin, C. E.,	Bruce, R. H.,
Bainbridge W. O.	Borland, James,
Baird, J. T.	Buhl, Henry,
Barclay C. S.	Bredin, Rev. W. P.,
Brugh Rev. W. I.	Coulter, Joseph,
Burton Wm.	Crawford, Dr. A. W.,
Burtner Jeff.	Core, Rev. J. P.,
Bredin, James,	Colbert, H.,
Black, W. H.,	Campbell, Wm. Jr.,
Breden, E. M.,	Campbell, J. S.,
Berg, H.,	Clark, Jas. B.,
Boyd, W. S.,	Campbell, James,
Bauers, George,	Carnahan, Robert,
Bickel, Philip,	Cuthbert, A.,
Beihl, Peter,	Campbell, Wm., Sr.,
Berg, John,	Crocker, Wm.,
Brandon, Wash.,	Christie, Calvin,
Campbell, W. C.,	Faller, Jacob,
Dodds, W. W.,	Feigel, William,
Duffy, Charles,	Glenn, Samuel,
Dougherty, John,	Glenn, J. C.,
Dunlap, James,	Gumper, G. H.,
Doyle, Rev.,	Garvey, Hon. Thomas,
Dieffenbacher, Dr. S.,	Graham, W. L.,
Denny, Daniel,	Greer, John L.,
Eyth, Frank,	Grieb, Harry,
Etzel, G.,	Graham, Dr. S.,
Eastman, F. M.,	Grupen, Henry,
Ekas, Adam,	Geschwind, Rev. L. H.
Ferrero, Eugene,	Henry, Milton,
Fennel, Peter,	Helmbold, E. A.,
Fullerton, Hugh,	Helmbold, Theodore,
Frazier, George T.,	Harris, J. R.,
Frederick, George,	Hamilton, Prof.,
Farnsworth, Isaac,	Huselton, Theodore,
Heineman, H. C.,	Kneiss, Geo. W.,
[illegible], John,	Kearns, James,
Haney, [illegible]	Krugh, George,
Haslett, Wm.,	Kennedy, John Q. A.,
Harvey, Alexander,	Kyle, Thompson,
Harvey, R. S.,	Kelly, David E.,
Heteelgesser, Robert,	Kelly, Patrick,
Hanlen, Joseph,	Limberg, Rev. C. A.,
Jamison, Rev. W. H.,	Lefevre, Dr. J.,
Jack, Benjamin,	Lowall, John,
Johnston, T. C.,	Lowe, James M.,
Kingsbury, C. O.,	Lyon, T. H.,
Kerr, Samuel,	Muntz, J. G.,
Keister, John,	Mifflin, R. A.,
Kopp, John,	Maurhoff, E.,
Keck, Jacob,	M'Millan, Daniel,
Koch, Charles,	Mitchell, Alex.,
McCullough, A. W.,	McLure, R. M.,
McAboy, R. C.,	McCune, Samuel,
McGuffin, Hon. L. L.,	Mitchell, James,
Marshall, Samuel,	Maxwell, Newton,
McJunkin, Hon. E.,	Mitchell, Wm.,
McCandless, Charles,	McKee, Robert,
Mitchell, L. Z.,	Mitchell, Joseph,
McQuistion, Lev.,	McCandless, A., (Sheriff.)
Mechling, Joseph,	McCandless, Dr. J. M.,
Mitchell, John,	McGinnis, Thomas,
McBride, George,	McKee, David,
McNees, T. W.,	Mellinger, J. A.,
McQuistion, John P.,	Nixon, Simeon,
Miller, George,	Niggel, Thomas,
McJunkin, James T.,	Negley, James A.,
McNair, Thomas,	O'Shea, Rev.,
Maurhoff, Wm.,	Robinson, Thomas
Osborne, Harvey	Riddle, W. H. H.,
Orr, John P.,	Richey, Willirm,
Purviance, Gen. J. N.,	Rockenstein, E.,
Purviance, John,	Rockenstein, A.,
Pillow, Capt. Henry,	Reiber, Martin, (B.)
Potts, W. K.,	Roessing, Lewis,
Purvis, L. O.,	Roessing, Barnard, Sr.,
Patterson, W.,	Roessing, W. P.,
Rose, George,	Ross, Wm.,
Ralston, Col. Wm.,	Stoughton, W. G.,
Reiber, Ferd.,	Scott, Ehambers,
Reed, Maj. George W.	Sykes, Samuel,
Reiber, George, (M.)	Schnell, Anthony,
Reiber, Martin, (D.)	Sullivan, Moses,
Reiber, George, (R.)	Sykes, Samuel, Sr.,
Roessing, G. F.,	Vogeley, George Jr.
Shaffer, George W.	Wilson, Allen
Stevenson, James	Wilson, Wm.
Stoops, Wm.	White, George
Storey, Robert	White, T. B.
Schriber Adam	Walters, George
Schaffner, Samuel	Wise, Leonard
Spear, Wm. L.	Walker, Clarence
Thompson, John M.	Wiseman, Charles
Thomas, P. W.	Weber, George
Thompson, O. D.	Walker, Jonathan
Thompson, Josiah M.	Wick, H. E.
Thompson, H. D.	Weber, Adam
Troutman, Adam	Zeigler, A. G.
Thompson, N. S.	Zimmerman, Jacob
Timblin, Capt. W. H.	Zeigler, W. S.
Vogeley, David	

EXCURSION DAY.

It is five o'clock, Wednesday morning. The town of Butler, usually buried in repose at this hour, is astir, and the tramp of hurrying people is already heard on the streets. Everything about the Lowry House wears a cheerful and lively aspect, the chief and all-absorbing topic of conversation being the completion of the Butler Railroad and the excursion to Pittsburgh. Breakfast at the Lowry House is partaken of at 5:30 A. M., and the excursionists who had stopped here over night on concluding the meal, at once started for the train, about a quarter of a mile from the center of the town.

Mr. John Campbell, member of the Committee, and Antes Snyder, are already on hand, and besides them are a mixed crowd of people—men, women and children—some waiting to go upon, and others to witness, the first passenger train, as it speeds westward on the Butler Railroad. It is not six o'clock, yet the train is pretty full, and crowds of excursionists are seen wending their way along the winding board-walk toward the train.

At precisely seven o'clock, Altoona time, the signal is given and the train, after the locomotive had given a long, screeching whistle, moved off with its two hundred excursionists, filling five passenger coaches. As in the evening previous, Mr. Jackson Adams, had charge of the engine, No. 223, and the handsome time made by him—one hour and fourteen minutes from Butler to Freeport—satisfied the excursionists, that he, although a comparative stranger, knew well how to operate the machine, for the safety of the passengers, as well as to demonstrate the condition of the road bed. The train was supplied with the Westinghouse Air Brakes, and therefore perfectly under the control of Mr. Adams. Conductor Geo. Thompson had charge of the train, and labored zealously to please the passengers. His efforts, we are free to confess were fully appreciated.

On leaving Butler, the train first crossed a temporary trestle work, twenty-five feet high, perhaps, and five hundred feet long. This, it is the intention of the Company, to fill in. Here the train also enters the bridge over Connoquenessing creek, the longest bridge on the road, and emerges into an open cut of considerable length.

A very steep grade is encountered after leaving Butler, which continues for about five miles, or until the summit, at which the station named Herman is located, is reached. Then the grade descends, in the Little Buffalo Valley, thence into the Big Buffalo Valley, and follows the same until the junction at Freeport is reached.

The train made three stops on the way, the first being at

DELANO,

Which is located about nine and a half miles from Butler. This town, or village, like the other, was laid out since the building of the road was commenced, John N. Purviance, Esq., of Butler, Pa., being the principal owner of the ground. The town bears the name of Delano, in honor of Hon. Columbus Delano, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, now Secretary of the Interior. At present there are three or four houses in it, but it will be rapidly built up, as a natural result of the many advantages it possesses for the location of a thriving and prosperous town.

SAXON.

The next halt made was at Saxon, an abbreviation of Saxonburg, which is situated three miles to the right of the railroad. Hereafter it will be the post-office of Saxonburg. The Saxonburg Cornet Band, consisting of seven pieces, received the excursionists with music, from the front of the large frame station house erected here, after which the crowd of men, women and children that lined the porch in the front, gave three hearty cheers for the completion of the Butler branch, three cheers for Saxon, three for the "buckwheat excursionists," and three for Antes Snyder, Esq., the engineer who built the road. A committee of two, on ordnance, then applied a fuse to a cannon, and a loud report from a ponderous howitzer served the purpose of a further cordial welcome to the "excursionists." After the discharge, one of the Ordnance Committee picked up the gun and walked off with it, it weighing, perhaps, a pound. Saxonburg now has a population of about four hundred, but it is expected to increase largely, as the benefits of the road become to be realized. The Saxon Band, after playing some more music, came aboard the train and accompanied the excursionists over the balance of the route, returning with them in the evening to Butler. Saxon is ten and a half miles from Butler.

SARVERSVILLE,

Thirteen miles from Butler, was next reached, and here the train again stopped, all of the stops made being for the purpose of taking on invited guests. This place has about fifty inhabitants at present, but it bids fair, in a short time, to rival some of the other villages. A few miles below Sarversville the track leaves the Little Buffalo, and follows the course of the larger stream until it reaches the junction at Freeport.

THE JUNCTION.

At this point the train was switched upon the track of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and on being coupled to a baggage car and engine 359, in charge of Mr. John Rinkle, began its winding course around "the horn." The train now consisted of five passenger cars, one baggage car and the locomotive, all the cars being well filled.

After crossing Buffalo creek, the train stopped at Freeport, which is separated from the junction by the stream. Here the Saxon band alighted, and in response to the cheer of the crowd on the platform, played some lively airs. Some few additional parties came aboard the train here, which, after waiting perhaps ten minutes, sped onward amid the cheers of those in Freeport, and just ahead of the mail train. It was expected that several Pittsburghers would join the excursion here, but they failed to put in an appearance, however.

The trip along the Kiskiminetas river is at all times quite pleasant, but especially is it so at this season of the year, and to those of the excursionists who had never travelled over the road it was truly a delight.

One hour and twenty minutes sufficed to bring the excursion train from Freeport to Blairsville, a distance of thirty-five miles; and in the rapid transit over the very smooth roadbed, and around the sweeping curves of this very excellent railroad, the excursionists had hardly time to glance at the towns of Leechburg, Apollo, Saltsburgh, and Livermore. These towns, as most readers of the Commercial know, are situated on the bank of the Kiskiminetas, and are all thrifty and populous—their prosperity being largely enhanced by the completion of the Blairsville Division of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. There is one town passed on this route deserving, we think, of special mention. That is

APOLLO.

Here, by the establishment of a Russia sheet iron rolling mill, the town has been "made," changed, we may say, from a mere village to quite a manufacturing place; and having made the town, the mill now contributes largely to maintain it. The proprietors, Messrs. Rogers & Burchfield give employment to perhaps fifty hands, are running night and day, and turn out a large amount of iron annually, which, on account of its very superior quality—none other of the kind being manufactured hereabouts—goes to all parts of the world. A large number of new houses have lately been erected in Appollo, and a hasty glance sufficed to show that considerable more were in course of erection. As we have said, the rate of speed which the train attained, and the fact that no stops were made on this section, prevented the party from seeing much, yet they could not but express their admiration at the perfect manner in which the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company had constructed their branches.

At Blairsville intersection an additional locomotive was procured to push the train over the "Y" to the main track, which being done the train directed its course to the city, arriving at the Union Depot at 1 o'clock P. M.

DINNER AND DEPARTURE.

The excursionists had no sooner reached the platform than they were seized upon by the waiters at the Union Depot Hotel, where a sumptuous dinner had been prepared for them by Mr. E. J. Unger, proprietor. The spacious dining hall was filled, and the savory viands were partaken of with unwonted relish. It was arranged to have some after dinner toasts and speeches, but the time for the return was drawing near, and the hotel was crowded with friends of the excursionists, who had come from all sections of the city to meet and exchange congratulations. The speeches, therefore, had to be deferred, and the time which intervened before the departure of the train, was given to handshaking, and congratulatory intercourse.

At a quarter before three o'clock the excursionists were "all aboard" again, and the train passed over to Allegheny, where they were joined by the following persons:

Joseph Liebler, Wm. Frazier, H. B. Lyon, Dr. A. G. McQuaide, G. M. Dosch, R. G. Brinker, Jno. B. Butler, Conrad Vogely, Capt. R. I. Boggs, Harvey Mitchell, W. S. McGee, Frank Ardary, Dr. Emerling, Alf. Kerr, Jno. McLaren, M. J. Henderson, Halsey Williams, C. B. McVay, Jno. Edmundson, John A. McQuade, Dr. D. McKuney, M. S. Quay, D. L. Imbrie, W. B. Lemon, S. C. Stewart, C. Yeager, S. B. McElroy, George R. White, Geo. Reed, J. K. Moorhead, Max Moorhead, Capt. Jas. Shaw, Col. J. P. Kramer, Jos. Eichbaum, Capt. Collard, Ralph Bagaley, Jr., Samuel George, W. A. Shaw, Chas. Neeld, R. B. Norris, N. P. Fetterman, John Buhl, Harry Yeager, C. C. Townsend, Samuel Spencer, Daniel Shryock, C. Seibert, Arnold Rosenthal, James McCord, Capt. A. Gallbraith, Ed. Leither, John W. Ziegler, A. M. Gibson, Samuel Key, J. J. Hunter, Ed. Myers, Thomas Bradford, George Logan, Frank Fielding, John Morton, James W. Murray, Dr. W. Crozier, James Heasley, George Bingham, Robert Watson, Robert Kelly, St. Clair Gray, John W. Pittock, D. W. Hani, Daniel O'Neill, George Chalfant, Joseph Siebeneck, John B. Herron, Captain D. Critchlow, Isaac De Haven, F. C. Negley, A. G. Negley, Dr. R. Culbert, B. McLain, Dr. Thos. Mabon, N. J. Boyd.

The train then took its departure, by way of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, arriving safely in Butler at 6:30 P. M.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Important Bills Introduced—Mr. White Offers His Measure to Regulate the Salaries of Officers in Allegheny County—He Moves Its Reference to a Special Committee Composed of the Allegheny Delegation, and It is Defeated by Our Members Voting Against It.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 12, 1870.

SENATE.

The Legislative Journal.

Mr. White made a preliminary report from the Joint Committee on Legislative Journal, which met last night and read a notice that it had been resolved upon by the committee to receive proposals until January 17th; said Journal to contain notices of memorials, petitions, remonstrances, bills, resolutions, sketches of debates and yeas and nays; six thousand copies to be printed daily in brevier, not less than four pages of the form and size of the *Legislative Record* of 1868; the contract to be given to the lowest bidder with good security. He invited the attention of the Associated Press reporters to this matter, that there may be the largest competition from publishing houses throughout the State.

Contested Election.

Mr. Nagle presented a petition contesting the election of James Lynn, Republican Associate Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia.

Reports from Committees.

Mr. Davis, from the Judiciary General, reported, with negative recommendations, Mr. Evans's bill empowering attorneys to administer oaths and take acknowledgements.

Mr. Brodhead, from the Educational Committee, reported, with favorable recommendation, Mr. Buckalew's bill for cumulative voting in the election of school directors.

Mr. Anderson, from the Educational Committee, reported favorably the bill authorizing the choice of female school directors.

Mr. Graham, from the Federal Relations, reported favorably his resolution to Congress in reference to obstructions in the Ohio river. Passed.

Mr. Turner, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported favorably the resolution recommending Congress to pass a bill giving one hundred and sixty acres of land to soldiers of the late war.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Rutan—Extending to Beaver county the act of 1867 relative to fees of the Coroner of Allegheny county. Also, supplement to the penal laws, which fixes imprisonment of from thirty days to one year, and a fine of three hundred dollars for injuring graves, fences, shrubbery, &c., in cemeteries.

By Mr. Warfel—Providing for the sale or exchange of State securities, and for the payment of the public debt.

By Mr. Osterhout—Repealing the act enlarging the jurisdiction of the Dauphin county Common Pleas in commonwealth cases, by allowing writs of foreign attachment.

By Mr. Rutan—Resolution committing the part of the Governor's message recommending the repeal of the act of February 15, allowing writs of error in cases of murder or voluntary manslaughter to the Judiciary General, with power to report early by bill or otherwise. Passed.

The Dechert Contest.

Mr. Connell moved the consideration of his resolution of yesterday, fixing the time for drawing a committee in the First District contested election.

Mr. Davis opposed, and said to-morrow one or two more contests would commence, and he wanted the time of all fixed together.

Messrs. White and Connell spoke in favor of consideration. The action of the Democracy was an arrogant and illegal assumption of authority.

The motion to consider was defeated by a party vote.

Rev. Dr. R. G. Keeling, of Harrisburg, was selected as Chaplain. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Standing Committees.

The Speaker announced standing committees. The Alleghenians are on eighteen committees, as follows:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Strang, Shurlock, Elliott, Wheeler, Humphreys, Parsons, Johnston, White, Mann, Miller, of Philadelphia, Wiley, Purcell, Cloud, Hewitt, Ellis, Hall, Skinner, Chalfant, Josephs, McAteer and Noyes.

Judiciary System, General.—Messrs. McJunkin, Strong, Fulton, Reinoehl, Smith of Dauphin, Stone, Mann, Kerr, Marshall, Hewitt, Fleeger, Robb, Hall, Schnatterly, Schwartz, Ellis, and Boilean.

Federal Relations.—Messrs. Reinoehl, McJunkin, Elliott, White, Fulton, Gray, McMullen, Starr, Zerbe, Boilean, Meek, Ellis, Magee, Leonard, Williams, and Crawford.

Iron and Coal Companies.—Messrs. Wheeler, Coray, Albright, Humphreys, Smith of Philadelphia, Taylor, Gray, Mickey, Purcell, Wishart, Keene, Woolever, McKeon, Rose, and Wilson.

Railroads.—Messrs. Elliott, Johnston, Taylor, Wheeler, Keech, Strang, Cloud, Mann, Smith of Dauphin, Smith of Philadelphia, Mickey, Moore, Fleeger, Hewitt, Whitson, Schnatterly, Harvey, Josephs, McAteer, Fetter, and Wells.

Mines and Mining.—Messrs. Humphreys, Wheeler, Williams, of Luzerne; Hooper, Letherman, Cloud, Zerbe, Moore, Leonard, Steele, Chalfant, Keene and McKeon.

Corporations.—Messrs. Shurlock, Humphreys, Albright, Marshall, Buck, Dumbell, Duffy, Reyburn, Hager, Keech, Lamon, Parsons, Thomson, McMullen, Steele, Montgomery, Josephs, Skinner, Keene, English and Young.

Retrenchment and Reform.—Messrs. Mann, White, Letherman, Reinoehl, Kerr, Smith, of Philadelphia; Strang, McConnell, Cummings, Putney, Wilson, Sloan, Darrah, Lewis and Young.

Mr. White is chairman of Claims; Warner is on Banks, with Miller, of Philadelphia, as chairman; Robb is on Accounts, with Wiley as chairman; Cloud is chairman of Passenger Railways, with Taylor, Humphreys and Kerr among its members; Keech is chairman of Divorces; Parsons, chairman of Military, with Kerr as a member; Taylor is chairman of Roads and Bridges; Kerr of Estates and Escheats; White of Printing; Fulton of Pensions, with Robb as a member; Robb is on Judiciary Local.

To-day being fixed to draw the Committee on the Contested Seat of Hager, Republican, Mr. Strang moved to reconsider the matter, pronouncing the petition defective, because the law requires the certificate of the City Treasurer, Prothonotary or one of the Commissioners that the petitioners are duly qualified electors, whereas this certificate says they appear to be qualified voters by the records, which is not sufficient evidence that they were qualified voters at the time of the election.

Mr. Schnatterly urged that this trouble would not have arisen if the Senate yesterday had drawn the committee in the Dechert case as the Republicans desired.

The matter was discussed warmly, the Democrats contending that the certificate was right. The motion to reconsider was agreed to by a party vote, all the Republicans voting aye except White and Hoopes, who voted with the Democrats.

A general discussion sprung up as to the legal requirement of petitions and certificates, various constructions being given. The Speaker finally ruled the certificate not in conformity with the law. The Democrats appealed, and the Republican majority of ten sustained the Speaker.

Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 17, 1871.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Purman—For the better management of the insane, which divides the State into districts, and makes the Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Danville and Philadelphia hospitals asylums for the permanently incurable.

Authorizing the Greensburg Masonic Fund to borrow money.

Erecting Westmoreland into a separate Judicial District.

Land for Soldiers.

Mr. Allen called up a resolution recommending Congress to pass the bill giving 160 acres of land to soldiers of the late war. Passed.

The Allegheny Bill Passed.

Mr. Graham called up the bill authorizing the Third ward, Allegheny, to borrow money. Passed.

Female School Directors.

Mr. Turner called up the bill for female school directors. Passed to a second reading.

Cumulative Voting.

Mr. Buckalew called up the bill authorizing a cumulative system of voting in the election of school directors throughout the Commonwealth. Passed to second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Judicial Contest.

The resolution from the Senate for a joint convention at three o'clock, to draw a committee to try the contested election of Judge Lynn, Republican, of Philadelphia, came up for concurrence.

Mr. Smith, Republican, moved the reference of the petition in the case.

Mr. Josephs, Democrat, pronounced this revolutionary.

Mr. Marshall, Republican, contended that under the Constitution of 1838 the Legislature had no power to try a judicial contested election case, only impeachments and election of Governor. The thirteenth section of the act of 1851, vesting the power of investigating judicial contests in the Legislature, was therefore unconstitutional.

A protracted and exciting debate followed. Mr. Strang, Republican, said the action of the Senate in the Dechert case was so plainly in violation of the law that the Republican party in the House could not afford to follow that example, and unless he could be convinced that the act of 1851 was unconstitutional, he should comply with the strict letter of the law and withdraw this committee, or withold to inquire of the Attorney General.

Mr. Smith urged that what was law in the Senate on the Dechert case was law in the House on this case.

The motion for a special committee was lost, and the House concurred in the Senate resolutions.

The Joint Convention

To draw a committee in the Lynn judicial election case met at three o'clock, Mr. Wallace presiding. The convention was about to draw the committee, when Silas W. Pettit, Esq., counsel for Judge Lynn, presented a protest against the jurisdiction of the Legislature in the case.

The plea was overruled by Mr. Wallace.

Louis W. Hall and Nathan J. Sharpless appeared for Mr. Price, the contestant. The following committee was selected: Senators Allen, Anderson, Delemater and Osterhout, and Representatives Fulton, Reyburn, Mann, Pfleger, McJunkin, Hoopes, Walker, Reinvehl and Strang, all Republicans.

Contract for Printing the "Record" Given to a Harrisburg Firm.

The Joint Committee on the proposed *Legislative Record* met to-night, and opened bids as follows: Sieg & Co., Harrisburg, twelve dollars per page; Brown & Co., *Daily Patriot*, Harrisburg, fourteen dollars and twenty-five cents; George Bergner, *Daily Telegraph*, Harrisburg, fourteen dollars and thirty-two cents; A. J. McCleary, Philadelphia, fourteen dollars and fifty cents; J. M. Carson, Philadelphia *Post*, fourteen dollars. The contract was given to Sieg & Co., subject to the decision of the Legislature.

HARRISBURG, January 18, 1871.

SENATE.

Adjourned Till Tuesday.

Mr. Graham moved the adjournment of the Senate to-morrow till Tuesday afternoon. Carried.

Cumulative Voting.

Mr. Buckalew called up his bill authorizing cumulative voting for school directors—the same system as now prevails in Bloomsburg, Columbia county. This was opposed by Messrs. Brooks, Davis and Purman, and supported by Messrs. Buckalew, Brodhead, Osterhout, Rutan, Allen, Evans, White and Henszey. It was finally laid over by common consent, and ordered printed for the information of the people.

The bill allowing female school directors was laid over for three weeks, and made the special order.

By Mr. Wheeler—For the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines in the bituminous coal districts.

By Mr. Hager—Supplement relating to liens of mechanics and others on buildings, providing that such security shall be a lien from the time of entry thereof.

By Mr. Mann—Joint resolution in favor of civil reform.

By Mr. Stone—For a geological survey of Pennsylvania.

By Mr. Johnston—To protect and prohibit sane persons from being admitted as patients into institutions for the insane.

By Mr. Thomson—Relative to Coolie labor in the United States, and pronouncing it a new system of slavery. Also, a bill relative to elections.

By Mr. Strang—For the more impartial selection of jurors. Also, relative to the eligibility of county treasurers and county auditors.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. White—Supplement for Allegheny county prison, which authorizes one hundred thousand dollars worth of new bonds.

Reviving the Saw Mill Run and Allegheny Bridge Company's charter.

Relating to fees, salaries and duties of Allegheny county officers. This bill puts all fees into the county Treasury, and apportions salaries as follows: Sheriff, six thousand dollars, with two inside deputies, each at eight hundred dollars, and two outside deputies each at seven hundred dollars; Prothonotary, five thousand dollars, with three assistants at one thousand dollars, and three assistants each at eight hundred dollars; Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, three thousand dollars, with two clerks each at eight hundred; Clerk of the Orphans' Court, two thousand dollars, with one clerk at six hundred; Recorder, four thousand dollars, with two clerks, each at one thousand, and a copy clerk at twenty-five per cent.; Register, two thousand dollars, with a clerk at six hundred dollars; District Attorney, three thousand dollars, with an assistant at two thousand, and one clerk at six hundred dollars.

Supplement for insurance companies, which allows the election of an increased number of directors.

Providing for detailed reports from hospitals and charitable institutions.

Allowing the voters of every borough, ward and township in the Commonwealth to vote every three years for or against liquor licenses.

A State Treasury Supplement, the same as the one offered by him last year.

Also, bill providing for a State Constitutional Convention.

By Mr. Kerr—Regulating medical practice in Allegheny county. This is an extension of the act passed last year for certain companies last year to Allegheny, as desired by the homoeopathic and allopathic associations of Allegheny county.

Regulating the discharge of insolvent prisoners in Allegheny county, which gives the courts discretionary power to discharge prisoners confined for costs and fines on filing affidavit that they have served the time required by law before making application for discharge, and that they have no means to pay.

Incorporating the Fusuyania Tea Importing Company, to transport direct from China and Japan, John S. Black, Henry J. Adair and Wilson McCandless are the principal corporators.

Changing venue in the case of Best vs. Keating from Clarion to Venango, the Judge being an interested party.

Incorporating the Union Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh; principal corporators, Henry A. Weaver, James Blockmore, Alex. Tindle, James H. Hopkins.

Incorporating the Mechanics' Real Estate Association of Pittsburgh, authorized to buy real estate, build houses and sell; principal corporators, Major Nicodemus and D. O. Barr.

Restoring to Sharpsburg general borough laws as relates to opening and widening streets.

By Mr. Robb—Incorporating the Iron City Fire Insurance Company; principal incorporators: David Gregg, James T. Brady, M. K. Moorhead.

By Mr. Taylor—Authorizing the School Directors of Springfield District, Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh, to borrow $50,000 for building purposes.

Supplement for the Pittsburgh Fire Department, which declares it a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment of sixty days and fine of fifty dollars for interfering with the officers of the department at fires, and gives the department the right of way, except against the United States mail.

By Mr. Humphreys increasing the capital stock of the Birmingham, East Birmingham and Pittsburgh Gas Company to seventy-five thousand dollars, and changing the name to South Side Gas Company.

Supplement for the Monongahela Water Company, increasing its capital to two hundred thousand dollars, extending water mains to Ormsby, St. Clair, Allentown, Mt. Washington, West Pittsburgh, and Lower St. Clair, Union and Chartiers township, and provides special means to collect water rents.

Mr. White moved to refer his salary bill to a select committee of the Alleghany members, but was defeated, all his delegation voting against him.

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL.

Gen. Negley's Bill to Break It Up and Remove It from Pittsburgh.

The Arms, Stores and Munitions to be Removed Within Six Months—Three Commissioners to Appraise the Property—If Pittsburgh Does Not Buy It Somebody Else Will.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1870.

General Negley's bill for the sale of Allegheny Arsenal was passed yesterday by the House and sent to the Senate. The first section authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to cause the removal of such machinery, arms and stores as can be profitably removed from Allegheny Arsenal in the city of Pittsburgh, to other arsenals, and to sell the remaining property, lands, buildings and appurtenances, to the municipal authorities of the city of Pittsburgh at the appraised value of said property, the appraisement to be made by three commissioners, who are to be appointed by the Secretary of War, and paid from the proceeds of the sale ten dollars per day for each day they are actually employed in performing such duties.

The second section provides that in case the municipal authorities of the city of Pittsburgh shall refuse to purchase the property at the appraisement, the Secretary of War shall cause the property to be advertised in four newspapers of the State of Pennsylvania for a period of one week, to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for a sum not less than said appraised value, in such parcels as will command the highest price, and the money received as the proceeds of said sale, less the expenses attending the sale, to be paid into the Treasury of the United States. The third and last section provides that the Commissioners shall be appointed, the appraisement and sale made, and the stores, arms and property removed within six months from the date of the passage of this act.

ANOTHER HORROR.

STEAMER T. L. M'GILL BURNED

MEMPHIS, January 15.—The steamer T. L. McGill, from St. Louis for New Orleans, was burned at "Shoo Fly" bar at nine o'clock last night. The fire broke out aft, and owing to a gale prevailing, such was the rapidity of the flames the passengers had barely time to rush to the bow and plunge into the water before the fire was upon them. To add to the horrors of the scene, the weather was intensely cold. Many who plunged into the river were chilled and sunk to rise no more. The survivors give but imperfect and conflicting reports. The boat had been aground for two days, and had unloaded two hundred tons of her freight in order to get over the bar. She was laden with nine hundred tons of general merchandise, including pork and coal oil. Just as the passengers were preparing to retire the alarm of fire was raised, and a general stampede ensued. Eleven bales of cotton added here were thrown overboard and saved. The steamers St. Francis and White, which had passed, were several miles above; but seeing the fire, turned back and arrived in time to render valuable assistance. The H. C. Yeager, lying near by, also rendered assistance. The White brought up the following persons picked up along the shore: Oliver Cottrell, first engineer, St. Louis; Isaac Austin, stoker; Jerry Lorri, C. Crane, cook; Patrick Collins, deck sweep, Moline, Ill.; W. O'Brien, rooster, Chicago; David R. Jones, do, Thorman, Ohio; Frank Green, Bellvidere, Wis.; T. Rodgers, colored cabin boy, Vicksburg; John Black, cabin boy, New Orleans; Abe McFall, Cairo. Passengers—W. S. Evill, St. Louis; Peter McGiven, do; D. A. French, Moscow, Ky.; Jerry Dally, St. Louis; A. J. M. Colwell, Hickman county, Ky.; Valentine Sox, St. Louis; Wm. Johnson, boy, New Orleans; Mr. Stenglepreex, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. L. Barnes, Bartlett, Iowa; Mike Kelley, St. Louis; colored roosters. Dennis Lewis, George Malone, Port Jones, Alexander Johnson, Al Penston, Charles Brown, Henry Hudson, Frank Nelson, Charles Brown, No 2; Henry Clay, Moses Hile, Richard Hill, Samuel Whilling. It was hoped that Captain Tompkins and William McFarland, First Clerk, were saved, but the arrival of the St. Francis, to-night, leaves little hope that either was rescued.

So confused are the reports that it is impossible to form an accurate estimate of the number lost, which is probably thirty, including four women and three children. Following is a list of those supposed to be lost: Captain William Tompkins, First Clerk Wm. McFarland, a German and wife, carpenter, St. Louis, the latter bound for Greenville, Miss.; two women and three children; the colored chambermaid; Philip Lock, Philadelphia; Thomas F. Evans, barber, St. Louis; the latter died on the St. Francis. Mr. Everett, of St. Louis, states that a man and wife, cabin passengers, came floating by them, holding on to a stage plank, when the lady cried, "Husband, I am freezing; let's die together." and let go the plank; the husband loosed his hold, clasped her in his arms, and both sank together. Engineer Cottrell thinks at least fifteen were lost. Pilots Kelly and Murray were saved, the former nearly frozen; also, William Woodruff, second clerk; John Groonis, steward; George T. Russell, cook. The latter was saved by the exertions of the officers of the St. Francis, as he was badly chilled when found. Mr. Woodruff remained with the freight. Captain Tompkins and McFarland were last seen on the boat, having used every exertion to save the passengers. It is feared they were chilled and sank, though hopes are entertained that they may have reached shore.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 15.—By the arrival of the Alice to-night, Pilots Murray, Kelly and Clerk Woodruff report the following lost: Nelson Brown, second engineer; John Shockey, carpenter; John Snyder, deck sweep, second stewart and porter; Cooney Cavanaugh, nephew of Captain Dave Silver, and the following saved: Second watchman, three deck hands, one lost; out of thirty-six roosters only thirteen were saved. Charley Haslett, bookkeeper, was the last to leave the boat. He jumped on a cotton bale, and the wind blew it ashore. The passengers and crew lost everything, and only one hundred tons of freight had been taken off. This was left in charge of the acting mate and two deck hands. But for officer Yeager few if any would have been saved.

SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

The Siege of Montevideo—National Forces in the Argentine Republic Defeated by Lopez Jordan—Indians Decoyed Into a Fort and Slaughtered.

MONTEVIDEO, November 27, 1870.—There was quite an artillery duel between the advanced outworks of both armies on the 25th. The Blancos succeeded in silencing the government piras, and compelled them to fall back, and inflicted quite severe losses.

A conspiracy to assassinate President Battle and several other members of the government, with the design of making an attack from the inside on the forces posted at the defenses, was discovered on the 23d inst, through the zeal of the Chief of Police and military commander of this city. Twelve men and three hundred and fifty stand of small arms, with about 10,000 rounds of ammunition. were captured in a building which was untenanted. The Blanco General Apacaco has established a naval practice, never before known in case of a besieged city, fixing a tariff for tolls to be collected by an offices, on all descriptions of provisions, cattle, vegetables, and milk driven into the city.

The resignation of Senor Stewart, as Secretary of the Treasury, has been accepted. No new appointment has been made.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 26th confirm the defeat of all the national Government armies by the swift and stragetical movements of Gen. Lopez Jordan and his subordinates. A few cases of cholera are reported to have occurred in that city lately. Several French residents, on the receipt of the news of the surrender of Metz by Bazaine, felt outraged in their national pride. They have applied to the Courts of Buenos Ayres for naturalization papers.

It is rumored that Lopez Jordan, in view of the late victories at Entre Rios, is going to send a force of 2,000 infantry to help Apaccaco to take Montevideo by assault.

The Indians having become very aggressive on the frontier, near Fort Union, officers commanding the post decoyed Chief Wampam, with a numerous party, into their camp, and having disposed a convenient force, fired a sudden volley and killed the whole party. This is justified by their treacherous intentions. They had broken faith repeatedly before.

All fears with regard to the crops of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic from continuation of the long drouth are set at rest by abundant rain.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Convention in Favor of Recognizing the Deity in the Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.—A convention in favor of the recognition of the Almighty in the Constitution meets here to-day. The call was signed by Hon. Wm. Strong, of the United States Supreme Court; Governor Geary, Governor Harvey, of Kansas; Governor Stewart, of Vermont; Governor McClurg, of Missouri; ex-Governor Jewell, of Connecticut; Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston; Jay Cooke, and the late Stephen Colwell, of Philadelphia; Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh; Bishops McIlwaine and Huntington, of the Episcopal Church, and others.

THE WAR.

ENGLAND.

Gambetta's Last Dispatch—Greek Fire.

LONDON, January 17.—A Paris dispatch of the 13th says: "Gambetta's last dispatch to the authorities here, which was suppressed by them, called upon Trochu to take the initiative and make vigorous sorties upon the Germans, so that they might be prevented from detaching men from Paris to reinforce the armies in the provinces. The inaction here endangers the cause of France elsewhere."

The violent Republicans in the city insist on the adoption of Greek Fire for military purposes. Three men in Paris declare they possess the secret of its manufacture. Governor General Trochu opposes the atrocity.

The Conference—Fire of French Batteries at Paris Improving.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.—The Lord Mayor of London has started a subscription for the benefit of non-combatants at Versailles.

The meeting of the conference at the appointed time is certain, but an adjournment to await the arrival of M. Favre is probable.

A dispatch from Berlin affirms that the programme of the conference has been differently arranged.

Advices from Paris report that the fire of the French batteries is improving, and on the west side especially effective, doing much damage to the German positions.

The Bank of France has commenced to issue forced paper money.

Bourbaki Defeated at Hericourt.

LONDON, January 17.—Bourbaki attacked Von Werder at Hericourt, a short distance south of Belfort, on Monday, and was repulsed after a heavy fight, lasting till nightfall. The French troops suffered terribly, and the German losses were also severe. The French garrison of Belfort made an ineffectual attempt during the progress of the battle to break the line of the besiegers, by a sortie in force. It is thought Belfort will capitulate in a short time.

The French Removing Their Heavy Guns from Forts D'Issy and Vanves.

LONDON, January 17, 3 P. M.—A dispatch from Versailles announces that the French are removing their heavy guns from Forts D'Issy and Vanves.

King William is on a visit to Prince Albert, who is sick at Chartres.

Bismarck Seriously Ill.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, January 17.—I have the most unquestionable authority for stating that Bismarck is very seriously, and it is feared fatally, ill. Discredit all statements to the contrary, as energetic efforts are made to conceal the fact. I am able to state positively the exact words used by Odo Russell, English Envoy at Versailles last Saturday, which were: "I have just left Bismarck and I deeply regret to state my conviction that he has the mark of death on his countenance."

PRUSSIA.

Fire Concentrated on Fort D'Issy.

VERSAILLES, January 16.—A concentrated fire is maintained on Fort D'Issy, to prevent the French from repairing breaches made in its walls.

Germans Occupy Alencon—Chanzy Still Retreating—Bourbaki Rapidly Approaching Belfort.

BORDEAUX, January 16.—The Prussians have occupied Alencon.

General Chanzy continues his retreat in good order. In the North the advance guard of General Faidherbe's army re-entered Albert.

The Army of the East, under General Bourbaki, is rapidly approaching Belfort, and news of the raising of the siege is momentarily expected.

Germans Bringing Up More Heavy Guns—St. Denis and all Principal Buildings to be Destroyed.

VERSAILLES, January 14.—Several seventy-two-pounders have been brought to the Seine, but cannot cross on account of the floating ice. They were intended for Mt. Avron, and carry 226 pounder shells. A whole siege train from Meziers, with seventy-five heavy guns, has arrived. The mounted batteries at Mt. Moreney are ready to receive them, and will probably open fire to-day directly on St. Denis, which it is intended to destroy as a warning to Paris. Probably by next Sunday the sepulchre of the Kings of France will be demolished. Four hundred and fifty shells were thrown into Paris yesterday. Prince Hohenlohe, Director of Artillery, declares his determination to destroy all the principal edifices.

VERSAILLES, January 15.—A *Times* telegram states that ground was broken on the south of Paris, and that projectiles reached the Seine at Pont St. Michael. Several sorties took place at night before Clamart.

FRANCE.

The Feeling in Paris Very Bitter Against the Germans—Favre to Attend the Conference—Effects of the Bombardment.

Special to the Herald.]

PARIS, January 13.—The violent Republicans insist on using Greek fire for military purposes. General Trochu opposes the atrocity. The ultra Reds declare their determination to use the invention against the Germans should the enemy enter Paris. On the other hand, some shopkeepers rub their hands complacently, and congratulate themselves on having articles that may tempt the German princes when they enter the capital. I firmly believe, nevertheless, that the resistance will be unequaled in the annals of war. The bombardment has enraged the population, and all are eager to go out and fight. Every man swears he will have revenge, even if he has to wait a generation for its accomplishment. Peace is only looked upon as a means for recruiting the army and country previous to invading Germany at a future day. Two meetings were held by the Government yesterday to consider the subject of Favre's invitation to the London Conference. Granville's letter to Favre, of the 29th December, was only forwarded by Bismarck on the 10th of January, and then unaccompanied by a pass through the Prussian lines. It is, therefore, impossible for Favre to reach London in time.

In consequence of the French firing at German flags of truce, they were forbidden for some time. Bismarck received an explanation yesterday, and informed Favre through Mr. Washburne that communication by flags of truce was re-established. Favre, therefore, will leave as soon as he receives a pass, and the condition of affairs at Paris permits. The general opinion is in favor of his going, as his presence at the Conference will be a recognition of the Government.

Reports are prevalent that General Schmitz has been arrested, and two of his aids shot.

The bombardment as yet gives no particular result. Hospital Sal Pebriereis, containing 3,000 infirm women and 1,500 lunatics, and Ivry asylum, containing 800 wounded, were struck on the night of the 10th by fifteen shells. The inhabitants of the bombarded districts are changing their quarters. Those who remain in the vicinity of Rue Mouffetard have moved their beds to the cellars, which are now decorated with pictures in a queer manner.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

ITS WORKINGS IN EUROPE.

Interesting Documents Submitted to the House Yesterday—The Experiment in England a Success.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1871.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, to-day submitted in the House several letters from officials in foreign countries, showing the working of the postal telegraph system. These are to be printed. One of the documents is a copy of a letter of F. J. Scudemore, of the general postoffice, London, in reply to a series of questions concerning the working of the new postal telegraph system in Europe. He says he can not deny that there has been good cause for the many complaints published in the papers and copied in America. Confusion, delays, blunders and inaccuracies of the days immediately after the transfer were unavoidable, but had been mostly overcome or obviated at the date of writing in November last. The telegraph system is now better than ever before, but will yet be greatly improved. At the time of the trasfer 1,900 instruments were in use, and 3,300 at the date of writing; 1,200 additional clerks had been employed, and 1,400 additional messengers. The reason of so much public complaint was not so much that the service was more inefficient than before, but the fact that while the complaints of the press against private corporations had no effect and did no good, they were effective when used against the Government. The system had secret enemies, who made complaint without cause, sometimes forging the names of prominent citizens. Before the transfer the number of messages per annum was 6,000,000. For the quarter ending June 30 last, the number was at the rate of 9,200,000, and next quarter at the rate of 10,400,000 per annum. There were 1,000 stations under the old system and 700 more have been opened, and at the date of writing new offices were opened at the rate of twenty-five or thirty every week. The troubles at the beginning were caused by the immense immediate increase of business, and the difficulty of organizing under one system a corps of different commercial companies. The proportion of social to business messages has not increased according to expectations, but is about twenty per cent. The expectation of revenue has been fully realized, although the expenses, most of them exceptional, have been very heavy.

The same gentleman, writing to Cyrus W. Field two months earlier, says they have demonstrated that the government system is better for the community than competing commercial systems. He says a six penny rate was urged, but he and others favored the shilling rate. The shilling rate was adopted and the increase of business was such as nearly to swamp them at once; and the advocates of the six penny rate were satisfied. But the six penny rate would be adopted as soon as the government was in a situation to do the increased business that would result. The writer says this civil service reform, by pro[illegible]ing a higher class of men and more capab[illegible] officers in the Postoffice Department, had greatly facilitated the transfer. He doubts whether the Government could carry on the business with a set of officials whose tenure of office was insecure, as is the case in America.

There are also among the documents submitted letters explaining the operations and results of Government control of the telegraph in Sweden and Norway.

WASHINGTON.

Bills to Admit Two New States.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1870.

Two New States.

There are now bills before Congress providing for the admission of two new States—Colorado and Utah. The latter was introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Sargent, and provides for the abolition of polygamy. Senator Nye, of the Committee on Territories, intended to call up the Colorado bill in the Senate to-day, but was unable to get an opportunity by reason of the discussion on the condition of the Southern States. A strong effort will be made by their friends to have both these bills acted upon during the present session. The chances of admitting Colorado are considered better now than ever before.

Relief That Should be Given.

The Military Committee of the Senate have decided to report in favor of the restoration of Colonel Belger to the army, and considered without coming to a conclusion on the bill relieving the counsel of Mr. Harmon, of East Tennessee. Harmon was a Quaker who, with his two sons, by order of the commander of the Union forces some time during the war, burned a long and important bridge over Chattanooga river. He and his sons were captured by the rebels, and tried by court martial, which sentenced them to be hanged. The father and one son were executed. The lawyers who defended Harmon took a mortgage on his property for their fees, and now it is asked that the Government pay for their services, and thus save Harmon's property for his heirs.

Mr. Pleasanton Favors the Repeal of the Income Tax.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means this morning, and strongly urged the immediate repeal of the income tax, on the ground that the total revenue from this source was not equal to the cost of its collection.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 18, 1871.

Money at some of the banks was quite scarce yesterday, and good bills offered for discount could not be reached. Collections are coming in somewhat tardily, and much inconvenience in some quarters is felt. There is not the scarcity of currency with the banks and private bankers as we reported a few days ago. The want was relieved by liberal shipments from the east.

—We notice that Hon. Hugh McCulloch, late Secretary of the Treasury, has become associated with Mr. Jay Cooke, and has gone abroad as resident partner of the firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., London. This gives a strong array of good names—well known and intimately connected with our financial history during and subsequent to the war. "No. 41 Lombard street" promises to be a sort of rallying point for Americans in Europe, where they can have their letters sent, leave extra baggage, and store such "traps" as they may pick up in their continental rambles; especially so, now that Paris is shut to the traveling world, and it will be a long time before she can recover from the effects of the bombardment and regain her supremacy as the great center of fashion and pleasure.

—The New York money market again assumes a stringent form. The *Evening Post* of yesterday says: "It appears that the speculators for lower prices at the Stock Exchange have been in no manner daunted in their scheme of locking up money by the discovery that the preparation for the payment of $5,700,000 city revenue bonds by the city was made in advance of their expectations. In fact they seem to be making even greater efforts than they would have made if they could have co-operated with the banks having the city deposits which, the latter part of last week, called in a sufficient amount, outstanding on call, to meet the city requirements. The party or combination locking up is, as far as we can learn, the same as manipulated the stringency in December, although it is reported that another wealthy Wall street house lends a qualified support to the movement. The object is to break or weaken the stock market as to enable the combination to cover speculative sales previously made and buy for a rise. The strength of the stock market to-day indicates that the combination are buying, the expectation being that the weaker holders of stocks will be forced to unload by reason of being able to obtain money with which to carry their stocks, except at rates which would be unprofitable for any considerable length of time. The manipulation of the money market by the combination is reflected in the Clearing House statement this morning. The Mechanics' National Bank was creditor in the unusually large sum of $4,316,000. The bank largest debtor was the Broadway, which has been making payments on account of the city revenue bonds, due on the 15th. The other large debtors are the City Bank, the Park Bank, Fourth National, Phenix, Republic and Continental, each of which either has brokers' accounts or is a large lender to brokers. With these facts given, the whole scheme is apparent to those familiar with the working of operations of the kind. The movers in the scheme are experienced and skilful, and will probably keep inside the letter of the law. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to point out the embarrassments to mercantile borrowers caused by these speculative movements, nor perhaps is it necessary to remind the bank examiner that his presence in this city at this time would be welcome by the business community. The ruling rates on call among the brokers this morning is seven per cent. gold, and a commission is asked. It is threatened that before the day is out higher rates will be established. Naturally the market would be easy at this time. The currency demand from the pork packing sections is decreasing, and will probably be over in about two weeks. The shipments to the South for cotton are also small. Dealings in commercial paper are for the time suspended, but rates remain nominally 7@8 for prime.

The gold market to-day is devoid of feature. The opening price was 110⅝, after which there was a sale at 110½, and a decline to 110⅜, the present price. The rates for carrying gold have been 7 gold per annum, and 1-32 and 1-64 of one per cent. per day, with the bulk of the business at 7 gold. These high rates reflect the monetary stringency.

—Government bonds are less active and buoyant to-day. The New York *Herald* of yesterday says: The original announcement of the advance in the London price of five-twenties started considerable activity at the first session of the Government Board, and prices improved ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. Later in the day the lower price of gold and the activity in money induced sales, under which the improvement was lost, but the market closed steady, if not strong. Some discussion was created by the report that the British Government intended imposing a tax stamp on our securities in the English markets, but the apprehension of such a movement was allayed by the cable report of an advance in their price, which would hardly be the course they would take did the English investors believe the tax would be laid. On the contrary, it is surmised that the Rothschilds and other capitalists who are reported to be buying our bonds in the London market started the report purposely, with a view to assisting them in buying without advancing the market upon themselves.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1862	109⅛	109	109⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1864	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10-40s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
Gold	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110⅝
United States 6s of 1881	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	109
United States 5-20s of 1864	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	108⅛
United States 10-40s	107⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	107⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	107⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	108⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	75
Central Pacific Railroad	90⅝
Currency Pacifics	110

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 18, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:50 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
C. & H.	92	92	91⅞	91⅞	92	92
Do. Scrip	88⅛	88⅛	87⅞	87⅞	88	88
Erie	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
Reading	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
Harlem		132				
Mich. Cent		117⅛				
Lake Shore	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
Illinois Cent		133				
Cleve. & Pitts	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
C. & N. W.	72⅛	72	72	72	72	72
Do. pref	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
Rock Island	105⅛	106	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
St. Paul	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
Do. pref	72⅛	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
Do. pref	73	73	73	73	73	73
Tol. & Wabash		50⅛	50⅛	50⅛		
Do. pref						
Fort Wayne	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
Ohio & Miss	31⅛	31⅛	31	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
Chic. & Alton		114		114⅛		
Do. pref		115⅛				
B. H. & Erie						
N. J. Central		104⅛				
Canton		67⅛				
W. U. Tel	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
Quicksilver		7⅛				
Pacific Mail	42	42	41⅞	41⅞	42	42
Adams Ex		66				
Wells-F. Ex		35⅛				
American Ex		42⅛				
U. S. Ex		42⅛				
Gold	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝

A comparison between yesterday's and to-days quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	92⅛	92	..	⅛
Do. Scrip	88⅛	88	..	⅛
Erie	22⅛	22⅝	..	..
Reading	98⅛	98⅝	..	..
Harlem	132	132	..	..
Illinois Central	134	133	..	1
Lake Shore	89⅛	89⅝	..	..
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104⅛	104⅛	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern	72⅛	72	..	..
Do. preferred	88⅛	88⅛	..	..
Rock Island	105⅛	105⅝	..	..
St. Paul	51⅛	51⅛	..	..
Do. preferred	73	73	..	..
Toledo & Wabash	50⅛	50⅛	..	..
Do. preferred	73	73	..	..
Fort Wayne	93⅛	93⅛	..	..
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅛	31⅛	..	..
Pacific Mail	42	42⅛	..	..
Adams Express	65⅛	66	..	..
Gold	110⅝	110⅝	..	..

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅛
Lehigh Navigation	33⅛
Catawissa preferred	37⅛
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60⅛
North Pennsylvania Railroad	44⅛
Camden and Amboy Railroad	121
Schuylkill Navigation	16⅛
Reading	49⅛

The sharp advance in Pennsylvania Central stock is the feature of the Philadelphia stock market today. It rose from 62 to 62⅝ and closed firm. This hitherto sluggish stock is rapidly assuming the lively speculative character of some of the Wall street favorites.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 18, 1871.

REMARKS—A decided improvement was perceptible in commercial circles. The resumption of navigation to all points has produced a material alteration in trade generally. The coal men have had a busy time, generally, getting off their mammoth fleet to the lower markets. The size of the run will depend altogether as to how long the river remains at a coalboat stage. The weather has been favorable for boating purposes and so far as we have been able to ascertain, the disasters have been very light. Flour—the firmness we have before noted has been maintained, and why not? Pittsburgh is beyond all question one of the cheapest flour markets in the country. The flour manufactured here stands A No. 1 in most of the leading markets. The stock on hand is fair and sales were to a fair extent. Groceries firm with an unusual amount of activity for the season. Country merchants, who formerly made all their purchases in the East, after an examination of the prices, have decided to go no farther, as they can save time and money by purchasing here. This is just as it should be; and buyers will consult their interest by an examination of our advertising columns, as there will be found the houses that buy for cash and sell at Eastern prices. Just try it, and you will not be mistaken.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,881	5,995	10,876
Apples, bbls	655	722	1,377
Cheese, boxes	853	434	1,287
Corn, sacks	4,883	3,895	8,778
Wheat, sacks	3,306	3,488	6,794
Barley, sacks	4,750	3,130	7,880
Rye, sacks	514	503	1,017
Oats, sacks	4,765	4,359	9,124
Butter, packages	338	359	697
Bulk meats, pieces	29,912	4,000	33,912
Bacon, tierces	150	40	170

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The receipts continue fair, the supply on the market being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We are reported sales of refined 55 ℔ cent. at 3½@4c.; common 48 ℔ cent. 3¼c.; potash 7@7½c.; pearls 9@9½c.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Prices have undergone no change. Prices range from 60 to 70c ℔ gallon.

APPLES—The season for activity and large transactions is over. The sales will necessarily be restricted to the wants of the local market. The receipts are light; we can note sales at $3 50@4 00, being the extreme figures; receipts 83 bbls.

BUTTER—The market was dull. The supply was fully up with the demand. We note sales of fair to medium at 20@25c; choice 28@30c ℔ lb.

BAR LEAD—Sales in a regular way at 10½c ℔ lb.

BROOM CORN—Supply liberal, sales at 5@6½c ℔ lb.

BEANS—Small navy $2 00 ℔ bushel; others as per quality, $1 75.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales at 30@31c ℔ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ½-lb cans, $1 75 per doz; ¼-lb cans, $3 25; 1-lb cans, $6 25 doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The supply is still heavy, and prices remain unchanged, with sales at $3 35@3 50 ℔ cwt.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The demand was fair, and sales were regular at the following figures: Shoulders—plain, 10@10½c; sugar cured, 11@11½c. Sides, ribbed, 12½c; clear do 13½c. Breakfast bacon, 16c. Hams—plain, 16c; sugar cured 17c. Mess pork $21 ℔ bbl. Dried beef 18c. Lard—Chicago prime steam 12½@12¾c; Cincinnati kettle rendered 12½@12¾c; Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 winter strained lard oil, ℔ gallon $1 10.

CHEESE—The market was not an active one, the demand being confined to lots to meet the local trade. The receipts have fallen off. We can report sales at the following: Western Reserve 14@14½c; Ohio Factory 15@15½c; Ohio Goshen 16c; New York Goshen 16@16½c; Sweitzer 18c ℔ lb.

CRANBERRIES—The market is firm for a prime article. Sales of Sacketts' Belle berries at $18 00@20 00 ℔ bbl; other varieties $12@14@16 ℔ bbl.

COAL—The market contains an ample supply of Eastern anthracite. We can report small sales at $9@9 50 ℔ ton by the car load, delivered.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; sales at 90@95c ℔ bushel.

CANDLES—Supply fair; mould at 12½c; star, full weight, 20c; short weight, 17c; stearine 18@19c ℔ lb.

CIDER—The supply of cider is in excess of the demand, and prices are weak; sales, in a small way, are made at $6, $7@8 per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We quote Pennsylvania at $5 75@6 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3@3 50 ℔ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ℔ barrel.

CARBON OIL—The market exhibits more firmness with an advancing tendency, being more in sympathy with the raw material. We are noted sales of standard brands in a regular way at 21½@22c ℔ gallon, with the usual advance on small lots.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts have fallen off. The season is drawing to a close; since our last 25 head were received. Prices range from 7½@8c ℔ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is not an active one. We quote: Peaches—quarters, 8½@9c; mixed, 10@10½c; halves, 11@12c. Apples, 6@7c; sliced, 8½@9c ℔ lb.

EGGS—The market was weak, the tendency being downward. Prices nominal. Picked 22@25c; fresh 30c ℔ dozen.

FEATHERS—Market was well supplied but not very active. We are noted sales of live geese feathers to the trade at 80c; in a small way at 85@90c.

FLOUR—The market was a firm one, with a good demand for home consumption, and an occasional order for export to other points. The receipts since our last were 970 against 1,099 Monday. There has been a marked absense of speculation in this staple for some time, and the prices have been entirely regulated by the laws of supply and demand. The mills and stores are well supplied, and report an active home demand with frequent orders for foreign shipment. For standard western flour, we are reported sales at the following: White wheat, fancy brands, at $7 10 in barrels, $6 85 in sacks; red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in barrels, $6 50 in sacks; Dayton, Ohio, brands $7 00, in barrels, $6 75 in sack; old Minnesota, for baker's use, $6 50 in barrels, $6 25 in sacks. Mill rates: National, (white wheat) in barrels $7 50; in sacks $7 20; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $6 85, in sacks $6 55; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 85, in sacks $6 20; Palmetto, in barrels, $6 70, in sacks $6 35.

FOREIGN FRUITS—We note sales of currants at 11½@12c, prunes 11½c, Valencia raisins 16c ℔ lb; layer raisins $3 25 ℔ box.

GROCERIES—The market presents an active appearance, with a good trade demand. The leading operators say that trade looks "rosy," and that indications point clearly to a heavy spring trade. The following are the current rates:

New Orleans Sugars—Choice 11¾c; prime 11¼c; good 10c; fair 9¾c. Porto Rico—Choice 11¼c; prime 11c; good 10½c. Demerara—Boxes, white, 12½c. Refined—Hards 15c; A 14½c; B 14¼c; extra C 14c, and yellow C 13½c.

Syrups—H and E80c; white honey 75c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 70c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 19½c; prime 18½c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@15¾c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 25; good $1 10; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 60@70c; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 20c. Cassia 60c.

Rice—Sales of choice Carolina at 8½c; prime 8c; good 7½c.

GRAIN—The market was a firm one, with a good demand for most descriptions. This, however, has been the situation for some days. The receipts were light since our last, as follows: Oats, 157 sacks; rye 127 sacks; barley, 763 sacks; wheat, 1,016 sacks; corn, 198 sacks. Wheat in good demand; we note sales of red at $1 25@1 28; white would bring $1 38@1 40 ℔ bush. Oats have presented nothing new or important; the receipts were light and so was the demand; we note sales by the car load at 46@47c, and from store at 50@54c. Corn seems neglected; although the supply was light, round lots would bring 65@67c; shelled sold to a fair extent at 66@67c. Rye—The demand is improving; prices are unchanged, with an upward tendency. The last sales reported were at 80@85c per bushel. Barley—The demand was more extensive for prime quality, while common and inferior lots were dull and neglected. We continue to quote the former at 85c for spring; fall, 95c per bushel.

HUSKS—Sales made in a regular way at 3@3½c ℔ lb.

HOMINY—Sales of pearl at $6 25; common $5 25@5 50 ℔ bbl.

HAY—Sales from wagon at $10 12@18 ℔ ton.

HONEY—Market well supplied; sales at 30@35c ℔ lb.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11½c; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 14@16; do calf 16@18. Dry Flint nominal at 20@22.

HOPS—Market well supplied. We note sales of new crop at 21@24c ℔ lb.

LIME—The market has undergone no change. We can report sales of Cleveland at $2 25, and Eastern at $1 75 ℔ bbl.

LARD OIL—In good supply, with sales at the following: No. 1 $1 12; No. 2 80@85c. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 13 ℔ gallon.

MILL FEED—There is a large stock offering, and the market is dull. Sales middlings, in car lots, at $1 40@1 50 per cwt; other descriptions unchanged.

POULTRY—The market is dull since the late warm spell set in, and the market hard to quote: Dressed chickens being 13@14c; ducks 15@16c; turkeys 16@17c ℔ lb.

POTATOES—The demand is again improving, with a fair supply on the market to operate with. Sales of peachblows were reported at $1 15@1 20 ℔ bush; some lots were held at a shade higher price.

PEANUTS—Supply and demand fair; sales at 6@8c for new Tennessee.

RAGS—Regular sales at 4@4½c per lb.

RICE—Carolina, choice, 8½c; prime 8c; good 7½c ℔ lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ℔ lb.

SALT—The market is well supplied and sales are regularly made by the car load at $1 60@1 70 ℔ bbl—usual advance for store rates.

SEEDS—The market was not an active one, and although the demand is improving, sales of clover were reported to the extent of 160 bushels at $6 75 ℔ bush. Timothy $5 00@5 50. Flax seed was offered at $2 10@2 12 ℔ bush.

SAPOLIO—We are reported regular sales at $16 50 ℔ half gross.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c ℔ lb.

TALLOW—We are noted sales of city refined at 8½@8¾c ℔ lb.

TURNIPS—The supply continues to exceed the demand, with plenty of sellers at 50c ℔ bush.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

WILLOWS—We note sales of Kentucky Willows at 10c ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 08; rye and corn $1 65@1 70 ℔ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ℔ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 19, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was firm, with a fair amount of activity and reasonable sales. The speculative movement on the creek is said to be the cause of the advance. One thing is very evident—holders have the advantage, and will no doubt make good use of the same.

CRUDE.

Firmness was the ruling feature of the market. We quote as follows: Spot, 11c; January to July deliverable monthly, 11@11¼c; January to July, S. O., 10½@10⅞c; B. O.. same time, 12c; all year, B. O., 13¼c; S. O. all year, 10¾c.

SALES.

2,000 bbls, S. O., March to September 10⅞c
2,000 bbls, S. O., March to July 11 c
5,000 bbls, S. O., first six months at 10¾c, including $3,000 cash difference.

REFINED.

The market was firm with a good demand and liberal sales, spot and January at 24c. The sales were:

3,000 bbls, February, March and April 24⅞c
2,000 bbls, February, March and April 25 c
3,000 bbls, February, March and April 25 c
2,000 bbls, February, March and April 25 c
3,000 bbls, March, April and May 25⅛c
1,500 bbls, 500 each March, April and May 25⅛c
1,000 bbls, B. O., January to July 26⅛c

COOPERAGE.

Oil barrels—Market firm at $1 70@1 75 for city make on spot.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, January 18.—The *Courier* says: The sales on upper road were 1,000 barrels at $3 80, 1,000 barrels at $3 85, 500 at $3 82½; on lower road 4 cars were sold at $4 00, 12 cars at $4 00, 1,000 barrels at $4 00, 2,000 barrels at $4 05, 500 barrels refined at 19½c. There was no change in the market price to-day, and sellers were firm. There were but few transactions, and the market closed firm but quiet.

NEW YORK January 18, closing 17th.—Crude in bulk remains strong at 14c, the demand continuing small at this price, and no important sales have been made; there has been more call for refined for shipment, and the market is a little stronger with sales of 1,200 bbls at 25c; 1,500 bbls at 25c; 5,000 at 25c, this lot late last night, and 2,500 bbls first half year at 25½c. Philadelphia delivery is firm but decreased; sale refined for January at 23½c; February 24c; March 24¾c; April 24¾c.

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 5 P. M.—Crude 12½c. Refined, January 24½c; February 24½c; March 25c; April 25¼c; May 25½c; buyers' option, first 6 mos, 26c bid.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Market dull and nothing doing; no sales reported; prices unchanged.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 14, 1871.

A fairly active business for the season is maintained in raw irons. The sales of the week, however, have been somewhat restricted, from the scarcity of favorite brands of western forge pig for immediate delivery.

It is now a well ascertained fact, at least as regards the Shenango and Mahoning districts, so largely tributary to the supplying of this market with raw irons, that stocks now held at the furnaces are remarkably light, which when taken in connection with reduced supplies in the hands of consumers here, would seem to insure an active demand, if not increased rates, for the entire product of those persons for some time to come.

In Anthracite forge stock the feeling is also stronger, induced in part from sympathy with Western sorts, but principally from the withdrawal by Eastern holders of offerings to await further developments of the threatened strike of the coal miners of that entire district.

In fine descriptions of charcoal forge there is rather better inquiry, promising something better in the early future.

Foundry stock of every description is extremely dull. The season of greatest inactivity with machinists and foundry trade generally is just now.

In blooms the transactions are scarce sufficient to establish quotations.

Strictly choice No. 1 charcoal sorts are scarce and wanted, but common grades are neglected.

Bituminous Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore.

500 tons gray forge, to arrive	$31 00—4 mos.
120 tons common mottled forge, to arrive	29 50—6 mos.
100 tons medium gray forge	31 00—6 mos.
200 tons medium gray forge	31 00—6 mos.
100 tons medium gray forge	31 00—6 mos.
100 tons close common gray forge	28 50—6 mos.
200 tons open gray forge, to arrive	31 00—4 mos.
200 tons medium gray forge, to arrive	31 00—6 mos.
100 tons gray forge, to arrive	31 00—4 mos.
100 tons gray forge, to arrive	31 00—4 mos.
800 tons gray forge, to arrive	31 00—4 mos.
200 tons medium gray	30 00—4 mos.
100 tons medium gray	31 00—4 mos.
100 tons medium gray	31 00—4 mos.
100 tons neutral	31 00—4 mos.
100 tons red short	31 00—5 mos.
100 tons neutral	31 00—6 mos.
100 tons medium gray	30 00—4 mos.
150 tons neutral	31 00—6 mos.

Anthracite.

200 tons mottled red short	$29 00—6 mos.
50 tons No 3 forge	31 00—4 mos.
50 tons No 2 extra foundry	34 25—4 mos.
30 tons No 3 extra forge	33 50—4 mos.
20 tons No 1 extra foundry	36 00—4 mos.
20 tons No 2 foundry	33 00—4 mos.
30 tons No 1 foundry	35 00—4 mos.
20 tons No 1 foundry	35 50—4 mos.

Allegheny Coke.

200 tons neutral	31 00—6 mos.
100 tons Red Bank	31 00—6 mos.

Youghiogheny Coke.

120 tons neutral forge	30 00—4 mos.

Blooms.

60 tons No 1 Juniata	90 00—4 mos.
20 tons No 1 Juniata	80 00—cash.

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 21, 1870.

The following are the current cash prices:

Horse shoes, ℔ keg	$4 75
Mule shoes, ℔ keg	5 75
Less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes, ℔ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ℔ keg	6 00

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 14, 1870.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

Yard Master C. R. Martin reports receiving the following numbers cars cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules for the week ending January 14, 1871:

	Cars.		Cars.
Cattle	182	Horses	13
Mules	6	Hogs	125
Sheep	55		
Total			384
Last week			433

REMARKS.

The past week has been a dull one for cattle dealers; indeed, its like has not been seen for a long time. By a comparison of prices it will be seen that they ruled lower this week than for any week in the last two years, whilst at the same time the quality of the stock was decidedly better. It is a fact that droves of cattle have been disposed of for less than they cost last fall as "feeders." Hence their owners have to suffer the loss of the feed and the time and expense of bringing them to market. It is also a fact that heavy losses were sustained by shippers East who purchased last week. Indeed, a longer set of faces or sorrier looking set of men than the drovers in the East Liberty cattle markets on Saturday are rarely to be seen. But "try, try again" is their motto.

Cattle—The run of cattle was heavy all the week, and, as we have said sold badly. Although most of the cattle were sold or shipped East, the prospect for the coming week is deemed bad. Folowing were the closing rates of the market: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $6 50@7 25; Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $50 5@6 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 00@5 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 50@4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 25@5 00.

Hogs—The arrival of hogs was fair and they sold somewhat brisk at quotations, extra Philadelphia bringing $6 85 per cwt. However the weather has an unfavorable effect upon the prospect of the market for the coming week. We give below the ruling figures of the market: Extra Philadelphia, $6 85; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $6 75; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220, $6 40; rough to common, 150 to 200, $6 25.

Sheep—There was a very heavy run of sheep, and the market was an extremely dull one, with a bad prospect for the coming week—at least such is the opinion of those who should know whereof they speak. Sales were made on Saturday at the following figures: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 25@5 25; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 50@3 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00@3 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00@1 25.

Cattle.

The following sales of cattle were taken from the books of the leading stock dealers, and will give the reader a correct idea of the ruling rates of the market for the past three days:

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Mitchell	19	20,890	$5 75
R. Maynes	20	18,880	4 50
Gast	18	20,830	6 65
J. Gardner	18	19,350	5 00
J. D. Harris	1	1000	5 00
D. Downey	1	810	5 25
M. Kelly	57	55,640	5 25
"	1	1370	4 50
Fritz	1	1100	4 50
M. Kelly	20	27,890	4 37
"	1 bull	1370	3 75
"	20	19,260	4 50
Fritz	1	900	5 00
S. Reibart	2	2700	5 00
Buck	20	19,910	4 55
T. Lamb	1	1720	6 00
Wilson	2 per head		31 00
Cash	1 cow on foot		40 00
McGeorge	23	17,930	4 25
M. Kelly	19	18,420	4 65

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
William Kelley	16	16,500	5 00
P. Kleman	16	19,080	5 87
P. Kleman	29	35,130	6 75
E. Yohn	3	36,130	5 00
J. McCauley	3	3,100	5 40
R. Maynes	4	2,570	3 60
R. Maynes	3 cows	2,570	3 75
J. Roth	2 bulls	3,050	4 75

KELLER & ULERY SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
A. Koldollar	3	2,200	$ 475
A. Koldollar	7	5,720	425
H. Asbury	1	on foot	25 00
E. Fritz	1	on foot	76 00
A. Brown	5	4,140	475
J. Aull	1	on foot	3,575
T. Lowry	1	980	550
T. Lowry	2	1,820	612
G. Fritz	3	2,920	425
G. Fritz	13	12,560	512
G. Fritz	1	1,180	450

SMITH & WATSON SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Wm. Kelly	18	19,950	5 50
D. Downey	16	13,700	5 00
D. Downey	3	3,370	4 00
R. Mains	20	22,120	5 80
E. Yohn	19	18,560	4 60
E. Yohn	1 bull	1,000	3 50

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Wm. Kelley	13	13,260	5 00
Wm. Kelley	10	11,200	6 00
Wm. Kelley	1 bull	1500	4 00
Colderwood	2	1,820	5 63
J. Wallick	3	2,800	4 50
Kleman & A	20	19,300	5 25
Kleman & A	3	2,400	4 50
J. Wallick	2	2,480	4 75
Kleman & A	17 bulls	20,750	4 00

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
F. F. John	17	18,800	$6 00
Wm. Kelly	1	1,300	5 25
Wm. Kelly	5	6,180	4 50
Wm. Kelly	5 cows	per head	41 00
P. Klemmens	3	3,500	4 50
P. Klemmens	2	2,400	5 00
J. W. Wallack	1 cow	on foot	40 00
J. W. Wallack	3	3,120	4 00
J. W. Wallack	5	5,640	5 50
J. W. Wallack	4	4,780	4 00
C. Seltzer	50	55,000	6 46
C. Seltzer	3	3,800	4 75
Klemmens & W	14	19,770	6 25
Jno. Schussler	16	16,940	6 62
Geo. Fritz	13	14,350	5 75
Geo. Fritz	1	1,110	4 50
R. Maines	10	8,400	5 00

Hogs.

The following sales of hogs for the last three days of the week were reported by the regular dealer:

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Wm. Newport	121	23,330	$6 25
Reiter & B	48	11,680	6 50
Almus & S	9	2,180	6 40
Almus & S	13	3,470	6 60
Almus & S	8	2,100	6 25
Reiter & B	112	25,830	6 75
Reiter & B	47	10,900	6 75
W. Hedges	23	5,660	6 25
W. Hedges	10	2,400	6 25
W. Hedges	8	1,900	6 25
Imhoff & Co	19	4,450	7 00
Imhoff & Co	20	4,600	6 75
W. McCall	35	8,750	6 75
C. M. Keys	51	11,350	6 50
C. M. Keys	63	14,660	6 65
W. Newport	37	8,650	6 75
W. Newport	39	8,770	6 75
Hilligass & Bro	51	15,600	7 00
Hilligass & Bro	17	3,810	6 50
Wm. F. Pence	55	12,050	6 75

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
C. Byer	9	2,370	6 40
T. Rothchild	56	13,390	6 40
Voetter & B	12	2,710	6 40

SMITH & WATSON SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Imhoff & Co	104	31,930	6 90
H. Hirshhouser	5	1,540	6 75
W. Hedges	36	7,820	6 25
H. Hirshouser	1	140	6 25
W. Hedges	52	12,910	6 40
H. Hirshouser	2	630	6 50
J. Roth	4	430	7 00
W. Newport	36	8,350	6 50
Imhoff & Co	58	16,340	6 90
Imhoff & Co	21	6,080	6 90
W. H. Hedges	54	13,680	6 40
H. M. B.	38	13,430	6 50
Imhoff & Co	23	5,540	6 75
Imhoff & Co	46	11,630	6 90
W. Newport	36	8,350	6 75
W. Newport	22	5,470	6 60
Ed. Smith	50	11,840	6 75
Ed. Smith	63	16,923	6 75
Ed. Smith	38	9,830	6 75
Imhoff & Co	52	13,421	6 90
Imhoff & Co	11	2,070	6 75

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
E. H. Myers & Co	44	12,800	6 70
Aull & Myers	5	1,330	6 60
H. G. Imhoff	83	20,970	6 80
John Ryenthaller	164	37,930	6 75
Wm. Newport	224	48,030	6 75
H. G. Imhoff	93	23,510	6 87
H. G. Imhoff	111	26,640	6 80
H. G. Imhoff	22	6,440	6 85
H. G. Imhoff	64	16,930	6 80
Ed. Smith	33	8,780	6 60
Ed. Smith	40	10,040	6 90
Ed. Smith	58	13,430	6 65
W. Hedges	10	2,600	6 40
Koldollar	6	1,430	6 50
Koldollar	3	610	6 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Voetter & B	88	24,150	6 65
Aull & Myers	2	550	6 60
Aull & Myers	3	720	6 25
Aull & Myers	9	2,160	4 75
Voetter & B	5	1,770	5 09
Voetter & B	1	650	4 00
Imhoff & Co	78	26,600	6 80
C. M. Keys	97	21,590	6 70
Wm. Newport	23	5,470	6 75
Voetter & B	14	2,925	6 25
Wm. Newport	53	12,875	6 40
Wm. Newport	25	5,450	6 50
Imhoff & Co	44	13,840	6 75
J. F. Ryenthaller	48	13,780	6 87
Voetter & B	11	3,800	6 25
J. F. Ryenthaller	86	26,460	6 85
Voetter & B	63	18410	6 75
W. Newport	65	12,700	6 30
Imhoff & Co	78	19,660	6 80
E. Smith	40	9,900	6 50
E. Smith	46	13,550	6 62
Voetter & B	55	13,080	6 75
W. Newport	46	12,920	6 35
E. Smith	63	15,440	6 75
W. Newport	100	21,810	6 62

Sheep.

Below will be found the sales of sheep for the last three days as reported:

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Erisman & P	108	7,870	$3 75
Erisman & P	207	16,980	4 45
Erisman & P	199	17,360	4 25
Erisman & P	200	14,900	3 90
E. H. Davis	179	15,440	4 25

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Jos. Pearce	91	7,520	5 00
Jos. Pearce	189	15,880	5 65
J. Drum	8	540	4 25
W. Alcorn	193	15,350	4 75
E. H. Davis	195	15,360	4 75
E. H. Davis	192	15,310	4 50
W. Hill	119	14,530	4 00

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
E. H. Davis	190	15,570	$4 50
E. H. Davis	193	14,100	4 10
Errisman & B	382	26,290	3 65
Errisman & B	193	12,830	3 65
Errisman & B	163	15,090	5 75
Errisman & B	56	4,130	3 90
John C. Lloyd	176	13,950	4 55
Jas. Pearce	102	8,260	4 55
John J. Taylor	225	29,670	6 55
John Drum	101	14,520	4 05
Alcorn & D	167	14,520	4 05
Alcorn & D	163	13,400	4 05

SMITH & WATSON SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
E. H. Davis	195	15,990	4 60
E. H. Davis	100	7,770	5 15
H. Erisman	100	7,880	4 75
J. Drunn	74	5,690	5 00
A. Alcorn	41	2,980	3 75
E. H. Davis	164	12,[illegible]	4 25
E. H. Davis	[illegible]	7,160	3 80
W. Alcorn	137	2,980	4 50
J. Raule	183	15,320	4 20

Horses and Mules.

No sales reported—all shipped east.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 18, 1871.

REMARKS.

Some days ago we alluded to the fact that beef cattle had been shipped from Mormondom, *via* Chicago and Pittsburgh, to the Eastern markets. We have since learned the facts that Texas has furnished a large proportion of cattle during the past year, and Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming have sent forward a large number that were either raised there or driven from Texas and fatted upon the nutritious grasses of Kansas and the Territories. The prices for cattle have declined gradually during the year, yet, owing to the increase, the country has received a net value, in all probability, greater than any past season. The total number of cattle weighed at the Central Yards during the year 1870, amounted to eighty-six thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine head.

Cattle—The run of cattle during the past half of the week was fair, but they sold rather slow at quotations, and the prospects as regards prices are no better than last week, although the run is considerably lighter. Below are the ruling rates at the close of the market: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $6 50@7 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 50@6 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 00@5 20; bulls stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 50@4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 25@5 00.

Hogs—The arrival of hogs was light, and they sold rather better than last week, although prices are little of any better. The following were the ruling figures: Extra, Philadelphia, $7 00; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $6 90; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220, $6 650; rough to common, 150 to 200, $6 50; light stock hogs, not quotable.

Sheep—There was a very heavy run of sheep, and they went off sluggishly at about the same figures as those given last week, with no better prospects for the close future. The stock to arrive is too heavy to expect much improvement in the market at present. The following were the rulings of the market: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 50@5 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 50@3 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00@3 25; foot rot and scallawags, by the head, $1 00@1 50.

SALES.

We give the following sales of cattle, hogs and sheep for the past three days, with the prices received:

Cattle.

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Klemmens to Koldollar	7	5,770	$4 50
L. & J. Hamberg to Nielehe	18	20,830	6 00
Geo. Hostler to R. Maynes	3 bulls	4,310	3 75
Campbell to Fritz	2 cows	3,450	5 25
Geo. Hostler to E. Neff	16	19,820	6 00
Geo. Hostler to Seltzer	1 steer	1,080	5 75
Geo. Hostler to Seltzer	1 heifer	830	5 50
Geo. Hostler to R. Maynes	8	7,390	4 87
R. C. Campbell to W. Kelley	19	21,370	5 50
R. C. Campbell to R. Maynes	9 bulls	14,980	6 00
H. Klapper to R. Maynes	18	20,700	5 00
McCauley to Cochran	6	5,880	4 00
G. Hawk to McCauley	1 bull	1,100	5 00
G. Hawk to McCauley	8	8,570	5 00
McCauley to Kulp	2	2,070	5 87
McCauley to Tomer	3	3,400	5 10
McCauley to Huff	2	1,900	4 75
McCauley to Rothermel	2 bulls	2,100	4 00
Moore to Rambo	18	19,170	5 60

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Jas. McCauley	18	19,162	5 50
Kauffman	15	17,830	6 00
Kauffman	3	3,150	5 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
James Pearce	8	8,700	5 75
F. Pearce	17	16,430	5 25
Wm. Kelly	17	19,790	5 75
S. Patterson	3	2,520	4 75
H. Jones	6	4,810	4 50

Hogs.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
H. G. Imhoff	145	41,350	$6 8
J. Ryenthaler	86	24,430	7 00
J. Ryenthaler	64	20,020	6 90
Voetter & B	100	27,160	6 75
E. H. Myers & Co	41	12,480	6 75
E. H. Myers & Co	88	24,880	6 75
H. G. Imhoff & Co	62	18,040	6 75
Voetter & B	101	24,960	6 65
Voetter & B	81	21,630	6 75
H. Williams	8	2,310	5 00
Aull & Myers	2	650	5 00
Wm. Newport	88	21,410	6 50
Wm. Newport	98	17,780	6 60
Wm. Newport	73	16,130	6 50
Aull & Myers	5	1,230	5 50
Aull & Myers	8	1,820	4 60
Aull & Myers	5	1,110	6 50
Aull & Myers	2	440	4 60
Aull & Myers	7	2,220	4 60
H. Williams	4	950	4 60
H. Williams	3	500	4 00
W. F. Pentz	3	770	4 50
H. G. Imhoff & Co	85	24,690	6 80
W. Newport	84	20,910	6 12
Voetter & B	266	74,890	6 75
Voetter & B	97	26,190	6 80
W Newport	46	10,620	6 75
Erisman & P	186	17,890	5 90
Imhoff & Co	8	2,290	6 80
Imhoff & Co	42	14,810	6 90
Hepler	4	550	4 75
G Smith	64	11,060	6 60
Imhoff & Co	26	8,030	6 90
W Hedges	11	3,260	6 40
Voetter & B	63	13,380	6 75
Voetter & B	14	4,630	6 75
Wm Newport	52	13,090	7 00
Aull & Myers	4	810	5 60
Wm Newport	112	27,770	6 80

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Voetter & Brainard	44	13,170	6 70
Hershouser	2	570	6 75
F. D. Smith	81	22,080	6 65
Wm. Newport	46	9,900	6 50
Wm. Newport	38	12,760	6 65
Koldollar & Co	12	3,600	6 50
E. Smith	50	11,000	6 75

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
W. Hedges	128	28,390	6 65
W. Hedges	99	22,090	6 65
W. Hedges	55	14,560	6 60
W. Newport	105	25,140	6 65
W. Newport	65	13,770	6 50
W. Newport	45	11,690	6 60
Imhoff & Co	63	19,915	7 00
Imhoff & Co	15	4,860	6 90
F. D. Smith	25	6,280	6 70
J. Roth	25	4,810	7 00
J. Roth	27	7,030	7 00

Sheep.

KELLER & ULERY SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J. J. Taylor	185	14,740	$4 10
H. Errisman	190	15,590	4 62

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Errisman & P	177	14,400	3 75
Alcorn & D	208	16,270	4 75
W. Deitrich	181	16,270	4 35
W. Deitrich	201	16,840	4 35

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
E. H. Davis	401	30,710	p. 1
E. H. Davis	151	12,470	3 62
M. Alcorn	104	8,550	4 75
Wm. Hill	87	9,180	3 63
Wm. Hill	67	per head.	1 37

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLALS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Erisman & P	141	10,280	3 85
Erisman & P	71	5,380	3 90
Erisman & P	132	8,570	3 40
Erisman & P	372	25,940	3 40
Erisman & P	177	16,630	5 40
Erisman & P	95	8,430	5 40
Erisman & P	177	17,930	4 60
Erisman & P	105	9,510	5 40
Erisman & P	287	21,984	3 85
J. J. Taylor	105	8,460	4 70

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, January 16, 1871.

REMARKS.

On Saturday we reported the dullest market at the East Liberty yards for over one year, and it would seem that the cloud had hovered over the Allegheny stock yards. Never was there a market so utterly lifeless—not so much on account of the lowness in prices, but that no one seemed disposed to take hold. As a matter of course retail dealers supplied themselves with sufficient stock to meet their immediate wants, and the stock remaining unsold will re-appear at some other time and place.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

Following are the number of cars of cattle and hogs received during the week, as taken from the books of Mr. McKeown, clerk, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway:

Rothchilds & Z., Chicago, Ill	1
Shamberg & Haas, Chicago, Ill	1
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago, Ill	2
M. Keifer, Chicago, Ill	2
L. Lewerstein, Chicago, Ill	1
Shamberg & H., Chicago, Ill	2
M. Varner, Chicago, Ill	2
Marks & Kefer, Chicago, Ill	2
J. Krouse, Chicago, Ill	1
G. Seltzer, Chicago, Ill	1
F. Voltright, Chicago, Ill	2
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago, Ill	1
Faverman & L., Chicago, Ill	1
L. Anderson, Lima, O	1
Marks & Bro., Forest, O	1
J. Feese, Cincinnati, O	1
T. Brown, Cincinnati, O	1
Holmes L. & G., Pearson, Ind	1
P. Blue, Warsaw, Ind	1
N. Wood, Warsaw, Ind	1
J. H. Keever, Warren, Pa	1
Needy & Bro., Mansfield, Ohio	1
S. Shearer, Lafayette, Ind	1
Wm. Mumper, Lafayette, Ind	1
Wm. Yonker, Canton, Ohio	1
M. Kauffman, Indianapolis	1
Prepaid	11
Total	49
Last week	55

Hogs.

S. G. Alfred, New Castle, Pa	1
J. S. Needy, Mansfield, Ohio	1
R. K. Elliotte, McCoy's Station, Ohio	5
John Marshall, Hanover, Ohio	1
U. S. Smith, Smith's Ferry, Ohio	1
Total	6

SALES.

We had not determined not to give the sales, but upon more mature consideration concluded to "lump" them, so that the general reader may be able to form a pretty correct idea of the ruling—if such it may be termed—of the market. It is but proper, however, to remark that good cattle found purchasers at $7 00, whilst hogs were sold in small lots at $6@6 75c. Sheep, though dull sale, were a shade better than last week.

CATTLE.

Carr & McCallister offered and sold 69 head mixed Chicago stock at $4 50@7 00.

Hazlewood & Blackstock made sale of a fine lot at $5 00@7 00.

M. Krouss offered a lot of mixed cattle, which brought $5 50@6 25.

F. Krouss also sold a lot of Washington county cattle at $5 00@7 00.

J. Needy made sale of a lot of common to fair stock at $5 25@6 75.

Shamberg & Haas sold a lot of mixed at $5 50@7 00.

Greenwald & Kahn made sale of a lot Ohio cattle at $5 50@7 00.

E. Katz sold one car Ohio cattle at $5 00@6 75.

Rothchild & Zigler disposed of a lot mixed stock at $4 75@6 50.

Keefer & Byers sold a bunch of stockers at $4 25@6 00.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold one car Indiana mixed cattle at $5 00@7 00.

Hogs.

As we have stated, hogs sold in a small way at $6 25@6 75, R. C. Crum disposing of 150 head at that price. Lesser sales were made at about the same rates.

Sheep.

There was a light supply of sheep on the market, and they sold slowly at about the following figures: Good to prime 85 to 90 lbs, $4 25@5 25; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 50@3 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00@3 25; foot rot and scalawags by the head, $1 00@1 25.

Milch Cows.

No sales reported—worth $35 to $65—the latter an extreme.

Horses and Mules.

Few offered, and none sold—all sent east.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 21, 1871.

REMARKS—So far as the general tone of the market for Pittsburgh manufactured articles and sale are concerned, we have no important changes to note. Dry goods remain unchanged in price, with a dull trade reported. The price of broom corn has been materially reduced. There have also been some slight reductions made in the prices of leather and hides. Flour has "gone up" (mill rates) thirty cents on the barrel. The river is still in good "boating order," and millions of bushels of coal are now on their way to the lower markets. This will have a happy effect upon business and trade generally. Below will be found a carefully corrected list of wholesale prices, and the reader is referred to the columns of the COMMERCIAL for reliable business houses:

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 21, 1870.

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	12 c	Juniata B	11 c
Anchor A	12 c	Anchor C	11¼c
Eagle Extra	12 c	Duquesne	11 c
Conewago	11½c	Glencoe	11 c
Idaho	11½c	Pennsylvania	10½c
Nonatook	12 c	Magnolia	10 c
Pittsburgh Family	11½c	Allegheny	10 c
Walnut Creek	11½c	White Fawn	8½c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	11 c	Mourning	10½c
Merrimack W	11 c	Richmond	10½c
Spragues	10½c	Orientals	11½@12c
Americans	10½c	Gloucester	11½c
Dunnells	11 c	Garner	10 c
Conestoga	10½c	Troy	6½c
Lancaster	11 c	Allen Pinks	10½c
Wamsutta	7½@ 8 c	Pacifics	10½c
Shirtings	10½c		

DELAINES.

Pacific	18@ c	Hamilton	18@ c
Manchester	18@ c	Armures	18@19c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15	Bukshire	14
Gloucester	12½	American	11
Glasgow	14	Laurel G	12½
Wamsec	15	Bates	15
Middlesex	12½	Portsmouth	10

TICKS.

Whitaker	40
Portsmouth	32
Konnolia	30
Adriatic	21
Conestoga Medal	31
Pennsylvania	18

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 21, 1870.

The following are the card rates for Marvin's and other Pittsburgh manufactured crackers:

French Crackers	20	Orange Cakes	14
Aerated Crackers	9	Pilot	5½
Boston Crackers extra	10	Cracker Meal	7
Boston Crackers	8	Sugar Meal	10
Soda "	8	Wine Meal	10
Butter "	8	French Meal	20
Oyster "	7½	National Biscuit	00
N.Y. Water "	7	Lemon Biscuit	13
Water "	7	Fruit Biscuit	13
Milk Biscuit	12	Scotch Biscuit	13
Extra Pilot	7	Ginger Snaps	13
Spiced Jumbles	14	Honey Biscuit	14
Sugar Jumbles	15	Cream Crackers	28
Lemon Snaps	15	Graham Wine Biscuit	10
Ginger Cakes	13	Graham Boston Bisc't	9

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 21, 1870.

The following are the current rates in this market:

℔ lb net cash.

Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 lb to square foot)	32c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	36c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	34c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	35c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	38c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	38c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 18 inches) over 12 oz	30c
Bolt Copper	32c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets	32c
Copper Bottoms	35c
Copper Bottoms, O'Neill's Patent	40c
Copper Bottoms, Hazelton's Patent	37c
Polished Copper, Patent, cut to sizes for boilers	37@40c
Polished Copper, sheathing size	35@33c

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 21, 1870.

The following are the current prices:

Acid.					Magne cal	lb	75	@	1 40
Acetic	lb	20	@	24	—Carb	lb	48	@	50
Citric	lb	95	@	98	Manna S F	lb	1 55	@	1 60
Oxalic	lb	31	@	34	Morph sul	lb	7 30	@	7 50
Tartaric	lb	70	@	73	Nutm No 1	lb	1 20	@	1 30
Alcohol, gall		1 95	@	2 20	*Oil.*				
Aloes.					Bergamot	lb	6 50	@	7 00
Cape	lb	18	@	20	—Castor	lb	27	@	28
Socot	lb	95	@	1 05	—Cinnam	lb	3 90	@	4 00
Am. Carb	lb	23	@	25	—Cloves	lb	3 50	@	3 60
—Aqua	lb	12	@	14	*Oil.*				
Annotta	lb	80	@	1 30	Cod liver gal		2 00	@	2 50
Ashes Pot	lb	8½	@	9	Lemon	lb	4 00	@	4 25
—Soda	lb	4½	@	5	Linseed gall		92	@	97
Bal. Copa	lb	66	@	98	Neats f gall		1 25	@	1 60
Bay Rum, gal		4 00	@	5 00	Olive gall		1 75	@	2 00
Bark.					—quarts doz		7 00	@	15 00
Cassia	lb	55	@	57	—pints doz		4 40	@	4 60
Cinch r'd	lb	1 65	@	1 75	Origan	lb	80	@	1 25
" Pale	lb	80	@	85	Pepper't	lb	4 50	@	4 75
" Com	lb	50	@	60	Rosemary	lb	1 00	@	1 25
Black Lead.					Sassafras	lb	1 10	@	1 15
American	lb	5	@	6	Sperm gall		2 55	@	2 70
East Ind	lb	13	@	15	Tanners gall		85	@	90
German	lb	7	@	9	Whale gall		95	@	1 00
Blue Mass	lb	73	@	75	Wintrg'n	lb	7 50	@	7 75
Blue Vitr	lb	11½	@	13	Opium Ty	lb	9 90	@	10 00
Borax ref	lb	33	@	36	Pl Paris	lb	4 50	@	5 50
Brims roll	lb	5	@	6	*Potass.*				
—Flor Sul	lb	7	@	8	Bichrom	lb	22	@	24
Calomel A	lb	1 56	@	1 58	Chlorate	lb	43	@	48
—English	lb	1 85	@	1 90	Iodide	lb	4 20	@	4 30
Camp ref	lb	80	@	84	Putty	lb	4½	@	5½
Canthar's	lb	2 60	@	2 70	Quin sulp	oz	2 44	@	2 49
Cham. Ger	lb	45	@	50	Rosin	lb	4 00	@	6 00
—Roman	lb	44	@	46	*Root.*				
Chlorof'm	lb	1 45	@	1 50	Gentian	lb	20	@	22
Cloves	lb	28	@	30	Gingr E I	lb	22	@	26
Cochineal	lb	1 05	@	1 10	" Jamca	lb	35	@	38
Con lye case		5 75	@	6 00	Ipecac	lb	2 96	@	3 15
Copp'ras	lb	2½	@	3½	Jalap	lb	1 80	@	2 00
Cream Tar	lb	46	@	48	Liquorice	lb	17	@	19
Cubebs	lb	1 05	@	1 10	Rhub E I	lb	2 00	@	2 50
Cudbear	lb	25	@	45	Sars Hon	lb	51	@	55
Emery En	lb	10	@	12	Senega	lb	1 35	@	1 45
Et Nit sps	lb	40	@	43	Valeri En	lb	58	@	60
—Sulph	lb	90	@	1 05	—Germ	lb	38	@	40
Ext Logw	lb	12½	@	13	Sal Ammo	lb	19	@	20
—Liq Cala	lb	56	@	59	—Epsom	lb	3	@	5½
—Italian	lb	50	@	52	—Soda	lb	3	@	4
Sicily	lb	25	@	28	Sulph	lb	3½	@	4
Fustic chi	lb	3	@	4	*Seed.*				
Galls Alep	lb	39	@	41	Canary	lb	9	@	10
Gum.					Hemp	lb	9	@	10
Arabic sts	lb	52	@	57	Cardamn	lb	6 20	@	6 50
" White	lb	75	@	80	Mustard	lb	16	@	18
Myrrh T'k	lb	75	@	78	Soda Ash	lb	5	@	6
Shellac	lb	50	@	60	" E In	lb	25	@	26
Trag's'ts	lb	45	@	60	*Soda.*				
" Flake	lb	1 45	@	1 65	Bi Carb	lb	6½	@	7
Hoffm's A	lb	80	@	90	Soap Cast	lb	17	@	19
Indigo Ma	lb	1 30	@	1 75	—Cast wh	lb	26	@	30
—Span fl't	lb	1 00	@	1 05	Sugar L'd	lb	30	@	33
Iodine res	lb	5 90	@	6 00	Turp sps gall		63	@	70
Junip Ber	lb	7	@	10	*Varnish.*				
Log Chipd	lb	3	@	4	Copal gall		2 00	@	3 50
Mace	lb	1 63	@	1 68	Japan gall		1 00	@	1 75
Madder	lb	18	@	21	Damar gall		2 85	@	3 15
					Ven Red	lb	3½	@	4½

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 21, 1870.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders......3½c rates. Discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts, full square neck, forged nuts	60 and 10 net
Plow bolts	20 and 5
Machine and square head bolts	40 and 5
Coach and lag screws, by the 100	40 and 10
Square and hexagon nuts and washers	5 c ℔ lb off

NET PRICES.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4c; ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., 4½c; ⅝ in. diam., 4½c ℔ lb.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 5 keg or more, ⅝ in. diam., 7½c; 9-16 in. diam., 8½c; ½ in. diam., 9½c; 3-16 in. extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent. ℔ lb, over above.

Screw Hook and Eye hinge, ⅝ to 1 in. diam. 10c; ⅜ in. diam. 11c; ¼ in. diam. 13c ℔ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 7c; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8½c ℔ lb net.

Strap and T hinges	30 ℔ cent off.
Screw hitching rings	$7 50 ℔ 100 net.
Duck nest tuyere irons	$13 50 ℔ doz.
Cast iron washers	3½c ℔ lb.

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2⅜ in. diam. over 8 feet long ℔ lb.	4½c
1 to 2⅜ in. from 4 to 8 feet long	5c
1 to 2⅜ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	5½c
⅜, ⅝ and ¾ in. diam. over 4 feet long	6c
⅜, ⅝ and ¾ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 feet long	6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 inch, 80c net ℔ set of 8 bolts.

5c ℔ set for each additional inch over 14 inch. All sizes and lengths made.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ½ at screw end	55c ℔ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 7-16 at screw ends	40c ℔ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box rods, narrow track, each	15c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each	16c
Single tree irons, ℔ set of 4 pieces	30c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ inch wide, ℔ set	48c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ℔ set	50c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ inch wide, ℔ set	53c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ℔ set	55c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, each	13½c
Wagon Hammer Straps, each	12½c

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 set, each 10 ℔ cent. off.

Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch ℔ 1,000 net......$14 net.

Neck yoke eyes, each......5 net.

King bolts, ¾, 1, 1¼ and 1½ inch in diameter, ℔ lb......4½

Wagon rivets, extra large and oval head, ¾ inch diameter, all lengths, ℔ lb......11

Tongue cap iron, same as band iron, 1½, 2, and 2½ inch wide, ½c ℔ lb over same size of band iron, net.

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 21, 1871.

We quote as follows the prices for various kinds of steel:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ⅞ to 2 inches	13c
Cast spring steel	13c
German spring steel	10c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	13c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c

ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SIDE SPRINGS.

Bright elliptic, 1½ inch and wider ℔ lb.	15c
Black elliptic, 1½ inch and wider	14c
Bright platform and side springs, 1½ in. and wider	15c
Black platform and side springs, 1½ in. and wider	14c
Bright half scroll springs	18c

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SPRINGS.

Bright elliptic, 1½ inch and wider	16c
Black elliptic, 1½ inch and wider	15c
Bright platform and side springs, 1½ in. and wider	16c
Black platform and side springs, 1½ in. and wider	15c
French platform and scroll coach springs (with or without shackles)	19c

OIL TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SPRINGS.

Bright elliptic and side, 1½ inch and wider	℔ lb. 18c
French platform and scroll coach springs, (with or without shackles)	21c

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SULKY SPRINGS, (FRENCH HEADS.)

	Per pair.
Bright, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	$4 00
Black, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	3 75
Bright, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	3 50
Black, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	3 25

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SEAT SPRINGS, (FRENCH HEADS.)

	Per pair.
Bright, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	3 00
Black, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 88
Bright, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 80
Black, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 65

WARRANTED SEAT SPRINGS, (RIVET HEAD.)

	Per pair.
Black, 1½ inch, 2 leaf, to carry 1 man	$1 75
Black, 1½ inch, 2 leaf, to carry 2 men	2 25

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 21, 1870.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	38@41c	Oak harness, best city	40@43c
Oak sole, heavy	38@41c	Oak harness, county	38@40c
Oak sole, Spanish	38@41c	Bridle, fair, ℔ doz	$55@60
Oak, slaughter in rough	38@41c	Band leather, ℔ lb	32@40
Red sole B A mid	32@34c	Hand leather, ℔ lb	30@40
Red sole B A heavy	32@34c	Waxed calf	$1 25@1 50
Red sole Orinoco	31@32c	Wax kip	85c@$1 00
Shoe skirting	38@42c	Wax'd upper, ℔ ft	25@28
Saddler's skirting	43@45c	No. 1 pad skins, ℔ doz	$5 25@5 50
Black bridle, ℔ doz	$55@60		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	10½@11½c	Green salt calf	17 @19 c
Green butchers' hides, cow & steer 7	@8 c	Green butch's do	12 @ c
Green salt kip	13 @14 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	20 @22 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits, ℔ gal		Bank Oil	65c
Straits, best	70c	Tallow	8½@ 9c

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 21, 1870.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ℔ M	$60 00
First common	50 00
Second common	28 00
Third common	23 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ℔ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	33 00
Partition boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	33 00
Shelving on one side	31 00
Flow and drop weatherboarding	33 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	33 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	31 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 7 00
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 21, 1870.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single strength. 2d quality.	1st quality.	Double strength.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$3 50	$4 25	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	4 00	4 75	7 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 50	5 00	8 50
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		5 50	10 00
14 by 16 to 16 by 28		6 50	12 00
16 by 22 to 18 by 30		7 50	15 00
20 by 30 to 20 by 30		8 00	16 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		8 50	17 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		9 50	18 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		10 50	20 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		12 00	22 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			24 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			26 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			28 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			30 00

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices, subject to discount according to quantity purchased.

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 21, 1870.

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ℔ dozen	$ 4 50
Shaker " 2, "	4 00
Hurl A " 1, "	4 00
Hurl " 1, "	3 50
Hurl " 2, "	3 00
Braid " 1, "	3 75
Braid " 2, "	3 25
Round Hurl	2 75
Plain Hurl	2 50
Western common	
Broom corn, prime ℔ ton	$120
Broom corn, common, ℔ ton	90@100
Broom handles, ℔ 1,000	20@ 25
Swallow brooms, ℔ dozen	5 00

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 21, 1870.

The following are the current quotations:

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	12½c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	13 c
Fancy brands from	7 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11¾c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10½@11 c
Painters' red lead	10 @10½c
Litharge	10 @10½c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4½@ 5½c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 21, 1870.

The prices of tin plates, according to brands, are as follows:

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$11 25
I X, 10x14, charcoal	14 25
I C, 12x12, charcoal	11 75
I X, 12x12, charcoal	14 75
I C, 14x20, charcoal	11 25
I X, 14x20, charcoal	14 25
I C, 14x20, leaded	11 75
I X, 14x20, leaded	13 75
Pig Tin	4

HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 21, 1870.

IRON AND STEEL.

	New List.
Iron	3½c
Tool steel	15 c
Machinery steel	10½c
Tire steel	7 c
Cast spring steel	10 c
Cast plow slab steel	10 c
German plow slab steel	8½c

HORSE SHOES.

	Per Keg.
100 keg lots	$4 75
Smaller lots	5 00
Mule shoes $1 higher.	

ANVILS.

Solid cast steel	17c
Railroad frogs	12c
Cast steel castings	
Wrought iron castings	

SMITH SLEDGES.

	Price ℔ lb.
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	32½c

DOUBLE FACED SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lb	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	32½c

STONE SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished 8 to 30 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished 8 to 30 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 8 to 30 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 8 to 30 lbs	33c

COAL SLEDGES.

Cast steel plated, polished, 5 to 9 lbs	13c
Solid cast steel, polished, 5 to 9 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 5 to 9 lbs	36c

STONE MASONS' TOOLS.

Double face, cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	15c
Double face, extra cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	21c
Double face, solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	33c
Double face, solid cast steel, all polished, 3 to 12 lbs	36c

ENGINEERS' SLEDGES.

Steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	12c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	18c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	30c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	35c

SPIKE, SHIP AND RAILROAD MAULS.

Cast steel faced, polished, 3 to 10 lbs	33c
Solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 10 lbs	36c

STRIKING HAMMERS.

Cast steel plated, 6 to 12 lbs	15c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 12 lbs	28c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 12 lbs	31c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	35c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 lbs	40c

HAND HAMMERS.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	20c
Extra cast steel and pane, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	25c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	35c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 lbs	40c

CARPENTERS' HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Steel face and pane, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	30c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	35c
Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	55c

ROUND PANE HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1½ lbs	65c

MACHINISTS' HAMMERS—EXTRA STEEL AND POLISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1⅛ lbs	65c

PORTABLE BEAK IRON.

2 to 5 lbs	50c
6 to 10 lbs	34c
11 to 20 lbs	31c
21 to 40 lbs	25c
41 to 100 lbs	22c
Over 100 lbs	20c

WEDGES.

Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, ℔ lb	5½c
Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, steel point, ℔ lb	7c
Solid cast steel, ℔ lb	8c

CROWBARS.

Steel pointed, hammered, wedge and pinch point, ℔ lb	5c
Steel crowbars, ℔ lb	8c
Solid cast steel, ℔ lb	12c
Solid cast steel, all polished, ℔ lb	25c

HARROW TEETH.

¾, ⅞ and 1 inch iron, ℔ lb	4c
⅝ inch iron, ℔ lb	4½c
⅝ inch steel, ℔ lb	7c
⅝ inch steel, ℔ lb	8c

SHINGLE STRIPS.

Reese's patent punched shingle strips, ℔ lb	6½

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 21, 1870.

IRON.

Common bar sizes	3½@3¾
Horse shoe	4 @
Heavy band	4 @4½
Hoop and light band	4 @9
Round and square	3½@7½
Half oval and half round	3½@4½
Oval	4 @5
Boiler iron	5½@8½
Tank iron	@4½

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℔ lb extra.

Flat rails punched and countersunk	3½@4½
T. rail, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs to the yard	3½@4½
Nail rods	5 @9½
Coal screen iron	@5½

	American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	4¾	6¼	8½
" " 18 to 24	5	6¾	9
" " 25 to 26	5¼	7	9½
" " 27	5½	7¼	9¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℔ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 6d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 00
8d and 9d " "	4 25
6d and 7d " "	4 50
4d and 5d " "	4 75
3d " "	5 50
2d "	6 75
3d fine "	6 75
2d fine "	7 75
3d lining "	6 75
Clinch "	8 50
Cut Spikes	4 25
Cut Boat Spikes	4 75

Barrel Nails—¾ in, $7 50; 1 in, $7 00; 1¼ in, $6 25; 1⅛ in, $6 00; 1⅝ in, $5 50; 1¾ in, $5 25.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1½, $8 50; 1, $9 50.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—12½c ℔ keg off when ordered in 100 keg lots.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rates of exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 ℔ cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 21, 1870.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	21½
Manilla rope, twelve thread	22½
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23½
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla lath twine, tarred	22
Manilla hay, stave and leather twine	23
Sisal rope	20½
Sisal lath twine, tarred	20
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine	20
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	60 @65
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23 @25
Spun yarn	18 @22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	20
Hemp sash and bell cord	28 @30
American hemp packing	14 @20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy oakum	10
do do do best	
Caulking cotton	10 @20

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 21, 1870.

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices manufacturers, of course, giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	68@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 00
Tens	65@ 75	Scotch Snuff	75
Navy	65@ 75	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 90
Louisville Navy	72@ 75	Cut and Dry	28@ 32
Richmond do	60@ 72	Wheel'g stogies	10@11

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

January 14.—There is rather more doing, but prices are without material change; 110,000 lbs sold in lots, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at from 49@51c; X 48@49c; medium 48@50c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Western fine at 45@46c; medium 46@48c; coarse 45@47c; dark colored prairie fine 40@44c for all grades; unwashed fine 30@33c for bright lots; dark colored prairie fine unwashed 27½@29c; coarse and medium unwashed 33@34c; combing and delaine unwashed 42c; combing and delaine washed 54@55c; tubwashed 52@54c for choice, and 49@51c for fair lots; pulled wools sell at 30@40c for lambs and super.—*North American.*

BOSTON.

January 14.—The demand for wool continues active, and prices for all desirable grades are very firm and tending up. In some cases an actual advance has been realized; and with the stocks unusually light, and being rapidly reduced in all the markets of the country, the impression seems to be general that a materially higher range must ultimately prevail, and that domestic wool will be very scarce before the end of the season.

This prospect serves to stimulate the present demand, and buyers are generally anticipating their wants to some extent. On the other hand, sellers, though confident of better prices in the future, are not disposed to carry their stocks longer than is necessary to enable them to realize a fair profit. Hence they are disposed to meet buyers on reasonable terms, knowing that the latter are not just now particularly pressed for supplies, and that wool is passing very slowly into actual consumption, owing to the fact that most of the mills are still compelled to run on short time.

Were it not for this difficulty of the manufacturing situation, which may be indefinitely prolonged, an immediate and rapid advance in wool prices would be unavoidable. But in any event a moderate improvement is tolerably certain; since, with a continuance of the winter drought, the stock of spring goods must necessarily be light, and with these selling briskly and at full prices, the raw material will naturally appreciate in value.

But no large advance in domestic wool prices can be reasonably anticipated; since, owing to the depressed condition of the European markets, such an advance would let in upon us an unlimited supply of fine foreign staple.—*Boston Bulletin.*

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

January 17.—The demand from the retail trade has been checked by the warm weather, and there is scarcely anything doing afloat. Prices are maintained:

Youghiogheny, afloat, ℔ bush	00@12c
Youghiogheny, delivered	00@16c
Ohio River, afloat	00@ 9c
Ohio River, delivered	00@14c
Cannel, delivered	18@20c
Anthracite, delivered, ℔ ton	$14 00

Natrona Chemicals.

We give below the card prices of chemicals manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, viz:

Saponifer—50 cases at	$5 50 ℔ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ℔ case.
Potash—50 cases	5 50 ℔ case.
Less quantity	5 50 ℔ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	6½c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	6½c ℔ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3¼c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ℔ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	3¼c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ℔ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	6¼c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	7 c ℔ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	2 c ℔ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3¾c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	4 c ℔ lb.
Sulphuric acid	3½c ℔ lb.
Muriatic acid	3½c ℔ lb.
Nitric acid	15c ℔ lb.
Chloride calcium	2½c ℔ lb.
Pure alumina	10c ℔ lb.
Salt	$2 00 ℔ bbl.
Lump Alum	3½@4c ℔ lb

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Beeves count 5,570 for the week, with 134 cars to-day at One Hundredth street, 38 at Weehawken, and 43 at Communipaw, or 3,950 head. The market was the hardest yet, or nearly a half cent lower than last Monday, best selling at 15c, fair to good at 12@13½c, poor at 8@11c, averaging 13c. The market was very disastrous to owners. There were no Texans for the week; the quality was generally inferior. 75 thin 6¾ cwt Ohio steers averaged 11c; 60 Kentucky 7¼ cwt 12@15c; 100 Illinois 6½ cwt 11c.

Sheep—Receipts 28,000, with 7,000 to-day. Market slow and prices a shade easier, most of the lots selling at 5@5½c; poor being 4½c, and prime 6c. Some extras 7c; a car of 72 lb State 4½c; a car 76 lbs 5c; a lot of 105 lbs Canada at 7c.

Hogs—Receipts 15,000 live and 14,900 dressed. To-day we have 4,800 live, and the market was stronger, or 7½@7¾c; a car dressed 8¾@9½c; western dressed 8½@8¾c.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

January 11.—Pig Iron—Prices rule steady, and we continue to quote:

Hanging Rock No. 1 foundery, charcoal, per ton	$37 00@38 00
Hanging Rock No. 2, charcoal	34 50@36 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee No. 1, foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee No. 2, foundry	34 00@35 00
Tennessee, mill	33 00@34 00
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	34 00@34 50
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Ky	38 00@40 00
Cold-blast, Red River	60 00@70 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	45 00@50 00

PHILADELPHIA.

January 11.—In pig iron there is very little movement, and prices favor buyers. We quote No. 1 at $31; No. 2 is quoted at $29. Bar iron sells at $72@75 per ton. Blooms and nails are neglected. Scotch pig sells at $33 per ton.

PHILADELPHIA.

January 14.—Iron—Pig iron attracts but little attention, and prices are nominal at $31 for No. 1 Foundry, and $29 for No. 2; 500 tons No. 1 sold on secret terms.

Manufactured Iron—Bar iron may be quoted at $72 50@75 00 from the mills and stores.

Scotch Pig—Is not wanted. We quote Eggleston at $31, and Gartsherrie at $32 50.

Blooms—Are neglected.

Nails—Are worth $4 25.

Anchors and Chains—Are quiet. Small sales of the former at 7½c, and the latter at 5½c ℔ lb.—*Price Current.*

Iron—In pig iron there is very little movement, and prices favor buyers. We quote No. 1 at $31; No. 2 is quoted at $29. Bar iron sells at $72@75 ℔ ton. Blooms and nails are neglected. Scotch pig sells at $33 ℔ ton.—*North American.*

IRONTON.

January 12.—There are no new developments in the iron trade. Inquiries are faint and prices weak.

Empire furnace is now selling off all its land to farmers in the locality. Even the site of the furnace has been disposed of.

The following gentlemen of Gallipolis compose Eagle Furnace Company as reorganized: William Shober, Charles Henking, Charles Semon, John G. Graham, R. Bazer, W. Hawkins, J. W. Gardner, P. A. Sanns, Henry Grayum and Joseph P. Aleshire.

The rolling mills will "go slow" until navigation is fully opened. The foundry continues idle. Rates weak as follows:

Foundry, No. 1 H. B.	$34 00@36 00
Foundry, No. 2 H. B.	32 00@34 00
Mill	32 00@33 00
Cold blast	55 00@58 00
Stone coal	32 00@34 00

—*Register.*

BOSTON.

January 14.—The market for pig iron is very dull, with prices unsettled and mostly nominal. Large lots of both foreign and domestic are offering at a reduction fully equal to the abatement in duties under the new tariff. But buyers are shy and continue to hold off, with very little pressure from the current exigencies of consumption. Small lots, wanted for immediate use, are selling at very irregular rates.

The tendency is rather downward, notwithstanding the limited stocks of choice foreign brands. But importers are not inclined to press sales, believing that a favorable reaction will take place as soon as the seasonable trade in hardware, and other manufactured products, become active. In the present condition of the market it is very difficult to give reliable quotations.

Scotch Pig is dull, with small sales of leading brands No. 1, in small lots for consumption, at a range of $32 50@36 00 ℔ ton, including Gartsherrie at $34@35 and Coltness at 35@36. American is unsettled and lower, with sales of yard lots at 30@35 ℔ ton, for the different numbers, including No. 2 extra at $34, and good brands No. 1 at $35. Charcoal Pig is selling at $45@50 ℔ ton, as to brand. Bar Iron is dull and without improvement, with sales of English common at 70@73, and refined do at 75@80 ℔ ton. American refined bar is steady and in moderate demand at $75@82 ℔ ton. Rails are in fair demand with large sales of foreign, to arrive, at $57@59 ℔ ton, gold, for English; American are firm at 73@75 ℔ ton, currency.—*Boston Bulletin.*

NEW YORK.

January 11.—There has been no improvement in the demand for Scotch pig, but holders are not inclined to sell except at full rates, the market closing steady at $31 50@33 for Glengarnock, from ship and yard; 125 tons sold at $32 50 from yard, and 50 do Summerlee at $33. American continues in good request, bot at lower prices; 500 tons No. 1 Thomas, and Crane sold at $30, and 100 do No. 2 Allentown at $29. There has been very little inquiry for English rails, but former quotations are maintained. American have been in improved demand at slightly advanced rates, and we notice sales of 5,000 tons at $70@73 cash, at the mills. The market for bar from the store continues very dull, and the prices obtained leave no margin on the cost of importation; English laid down here from Liverpool, costs $74 50 at the dock, and is selling from store at $75 for usual sizes. American refined bar costs $72 50@75 at mill in Philadelphia, and 80@82 50 for small lots laid down here, and $77 50@80 for car loads.—*Price Current.*

January 14.—The market for pig iron remains very quiet, the demand being confined to small lots to meet the wants of dealers at about former rates. The sales are 125 tons Glengarnock, to arrive, at $32; 100 do, spot, $32 50; and 50 do Gartsherrie, $34. American has been in active request, and the market closes at the decline noted in our last—4,500 tons No 1 sold at $30, and 1,500 do Nos 1 and 2, on private terms. New rail have been in improved demand, and we notice sales of 10,000 tons, 50 and 56 lb. English, for Southern delivery, and 200 do old double-headed, on private terms; we quote English $56@58 gold, and American $70@73 currency, at the works in Pennsylvania. Refined bar from store continues quiet, as noticed in our last.—*Shipping List.*

CINCINNATI.

January 17.—With an ample supply of all grades, we have to report a very dull market. The foundries are not in operation, and there is scarcely any going into consumption. Prices are unchanged and steady:

PIG.

Charcoal Foundry, No. 1, ℔ ton	$36 00@37 50
Charcoal Foundry, No. 2, ℔ ton	34 00@35 00
Charcoal Mill, ℔ ton	33 00@34 00
Stone Coal Foundry, No. 1, ℔ ton	35 00@36 00
Stone Coal Foundry, No. 2, ℔ ton	34 00@35 00
Stone Coal Mill, ℔ ton	32 00@33 00
Vesuvius Car Wheel	50 00@00 00
Hot Blast Missouri, ℔ ton	45 00@48 00
Cold Blast Maramec, ℔ ton	50 00@55 00
Cold Blast Car Wheel, ℔ ton	55 00@60 00
Cold Blast Hecla, ℔ ton	60 00@65 00
Blooms, Maramec, ℔ ton	90 00@95 00
Scrap, cast, ℔ ton	1 20@ 1 30
Scrap, wrought, ℔ ton	1 40@ 1 50

WROUGHT.

Bar, common, ℔ lb	3½@ 4 c
Bar, charcoal, ℔ lb	4 @ 5½c
American sheet, ℔ lb	5½@ 8½c
Russia sheet, ℔ lb	17 @19 c
Imitation, ℔ lb	12 @23 c
Horse shoes, Shoenberger's, ℔ lb	5½@ 6 c
Mule shoes, Shoenberger's, ℔ lb	6½@ 7 c
Nail rods	8 @ 0 c
Hoop iron	4½@ 0 c

—*Commercial.*

England's Iron Trade.

The following is a statement of the export of rails from Great Britain for the month of November, and also for the eleven months ending November 30, compiled from official returns published by authority of the House of Commons:

COUNTRIES.	Month ending 30th November. 1868. Tons.	1869. Tons.	1870. Tons.	Eleven mos. ending November 30. 1868. Tons.	1869. Tons.	1870. Tons.
America.						
United States	20,155	14,936	29,559	248,266	277,763	371,188
British	782	61	790	16,317	23,990	35,695
Cuba	1	491	1	2,880	1,376	3,193
Brazil	1,162	1,694	1,895	12,698	12,598	20,613
Chili	555	113	4,631	12,196	2,875	15,480
Peru	1,241	2,399		4,400	21,119	13,680
Europe.						
Russia	732	3,826	2,470	107,286	251,104	206,475
Sweden		1,272	83	5,496	5,216	2,891
Prussia	1,268	5,669	2,885	29,420	20,579	44,717
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia		1,102	880	10,492	23,419	36,355
France	30	81		191	2,391	10,205
Holland	2,823	1,001	183	23,796	11,079	15,395
Spain and Canaries	1,980	866	1,103	9,272	12,475	11,983
Asia.						
British India	990	10,516	5,568	62,323	86,018	146,413
Australia	2,228	1,901	2,106	10,389	20,258	8,054
Africa.						
Egypt	3	2	51	10,515	6,653	2,117
Other countries	1,294	6,655	6,028	31,183	71,178	66,505
Total	34,611	51,285	52,958	544,579	844,904	984,949
Old iron to all countries	6,921	14,094	6,397	88,440	119,135	98,990
Pig iron to Un'd States	7,597	8,460	6,089	83,101	126,757	103,675

Iron in the West.

The St. Louis *Republican*, in its exhibit of the business of St. Louis for 1870, gives the following aggregates of the iron product of Missouri.

IRON ORE.

	Consumed. Tons.	Shipped. Tons.	Mined. Tons.
In 1868	58,000	47,000	105,000
In 1869	75,000	120,000	185,000
In 1870	109,000	207,000	316,000

PIG IRON.

	Consumed. Tons.	Shipped. Tons.	Mined Tons.
In 1868	17,000	13,000	30,000
In 1869	20,000	26,000	46,000
In 1870	135,000	37,000	72,000

It will be seen that the ore mined in 1870 exceeds the aggregate of the two previous years, while the pig iron produced in 1870 falls little short of the aggregate product of 1868 and 1869. And several furnaces have recently gone into operation, and will soon be followed by others.

Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, are all producing pig iron, and are rapidly increasing or enlarging their furnaces. It will not much longer be practicable to inveigh against protection for iron as demanded by Pennsylvania alone.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Capacity of Distilleries of the United States.

A detailed statement on this subject was read on 'Change. The following is an abstract of the same: The total number of registered distilleries in the United States is as follows:

Fruit	4,527
Grain	696
Molasses	12
Total	5,235

The total daily capacity of grain distilleries is 166,238.59 bushels, or 670,934.64 gallons. The daily capacity of molasses distilleries is 25,345.26 gallons, and the gallons of spirits manufactured, 23,073.73.

The following shows the spirits in bond November 15, 1870:

Domestic	7,995,925.33
Imported	1,022,099.00
Making a grand total of	9,018,024.33

The spirits out of bond November 15, 1870, was as follows: Domestic, 36,696,095.28 gallons; imported, 923,873.20 gallons, making a total of 36,619,968.43 gallons. The total spirits on the market the same date, in gallons, was 45,637,993.21.

At the same time the number of grain and molasses distilleries in operation in the United States was 237, of which 231 were grain and six molasses. Five of the latter are located in Massachusetts, and one in New York. Reducing the capacity of each to twenty-four hours, we find that they can produce 197,632.43 gallons per day of twenty-four hours. The grain distilleries have a daily capacity of 52,271.15 bushels.

The total capacity of these distilleries 197,632.43 gallons.

Pork Packing in the West.

The packing in the West to date is reported by Secretary Morgan, of the Exchange, as follows:

	Jan. 14, 1871.	Jan. 14, 1870.	Whole season 1869–70.
St. Louis	285,076	215,173	241,526
Chicago		406,271	685,959
Cincinnati	387,438	306,220	337,330
Louisville	240,472	180,449	180,449
Milwaukee	140,000	118,000	172,626
Total		1,227,213	1,617,690
Evansville	15,910	12,398	12,987
St. Joseph	59,000		61,300
Quincy	33,678	28,385	31,426
Galena	2,005		20,000
Peoria	36,000		15,155
Springfield	9,898		8,308
Indianapolis	85,555		43,222
Burlington			8,500
Kansas City	27,282		25,200
Des Moines			5,210
Keokuk			47,406

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, January 13.—Cattle market very dull; receipts 4,200 head, nearly 500 more than those last week at this time, and superior average quality. The sales show a decline of fully ¼c per pound; prices range from 5½ to 7½c. There is little demand for milkers, the report in regard to the cattle disease being seriously felt by those engaged in this branch. In sheep there is a fair demand from the East and South for choice fat droves. The market rules stronger, but are for quotably higher than last week. For common there is no change; the offerings have been taken pretty freely, and at the close there are not more than ten droves in the pens in first hands. The average quality of the offerings was about the same as last week. We quote New York at 4@5½c; Western 5@6c, and Canada 6@7½c.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., January 17.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 180 head; small supply, owing to the prevailing excitement in regard to the cattle disease. With the precautions that have been taken, it is expected that in two or three weeks the disease will disappear, and confidence be restored. Sales extra $11@11 50; first quality $10@10 50; second, $8 50@9 50; third quality $6@7 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 10,874 head; prices ½c lower; sales in lots at $2 @4 each; extra $4 50@7.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 110⅜@110⅝.

NEW YORK, January 18, [illegible] P. M.

MONEY.

Money was act[illegible] in the mornin[illegible] but closed easy at from 6@7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 109⅛.

GOLD.

The gold market to-day was without any feature, all sales having been at 110⅜@110⅝. The rates paid for carrying have been 7 per cent. currency and 7 gold. To-morrow the Treasury will sell $1,000,000. Clearances $37,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds at the first board were steady, but were depressed on the 12 o'clock call, by liberal offerings [illegible] and the amount offered at the Treasury $6,832,100, at 107.00@108.17.

Coupons, 1881	110⅝	5-20s, 1867	107⅞
5-20s, 1862	109⅛	5-20s, 1868	108⅛
5-20s, 1864	108⅛	10-40s	107⅛
5-20s, 1865	108⅛	Currency 6s	110
5-20s, 1865, new	107⅛		

STATE SECURITIES.

State securities were dull, except [illegible], which were strong and advancing.

Missouris	89	Virginias, new	
Tennessees, old		North Carolinas, new	
Tennessees, new		North Carolinas, old	
[illegible]as, old	66		

STOCKS.

Stocks [illegible] the same [illegible] became steady, opening and closing at about [illegible] and St. [illegible]. The Union Pacific and the Hannibal, W. U. Telegraph were strong and active.

Quicksilver	4⅞	Northwestern	71⅞
Canton	67	Preferred	87⅞
Cumberland		Rock Island	105⅞
Adams Express	66	N. J. Central	102⅞
Wells-Fargo Express	35	St. Paul	51⅝
Americ'n Express	42	Preferred	72
United States Express		Wabash	50⅝
Pacific Mail	42	Preferred	
New York Central	92	Fort Wayne	
New York Cent. Scrip	88	Terre Haute	32
Erie	22	Preferred	56
Preferred	40	Chicago and Alton	114
Harlem	132	Preferred	115
Reading	98	Ohio and Mississippi	31⅛
Michigan Cent	117	Burlington & Q[illegible]	1[illegible]
Lake Shore	89⅝		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104⅛	Illinois Central	133

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Cotton dull and unsettled; middling upland 15½c. Flour dull but unchanged; western and State $5 75@6 00; common to good extra $6 40@6 75; good to choice $6 75@6 90; white western extra $6 95@7 25; extra Ohio $7 00; St. Louis $6 75@8 00. Rye flour unchanged. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky dull and nominal at 92@93c. Wheat steady; new spring $1 47@1 49; red and amber $1 50@1 55. Rye firm; western $1 05 in store. Barley quiet; Bay Quinte $1 30. Malt quiet. Corn dull, and declining; 82c; yellow 83@84c. Oats dull and unchanged; western and Ohio 66@66½c. Leather steady at 27@30c; Orinoco 25c. Hay less active at [illegible]c. Wool quiet; pulled 33@43c; tubbed [illegible]. Hops steady at 9@15c. [illegible] shipping and $1 25 retail. [illegible] State and 6@9 for western. Coffee firm; Rio 14@16½c. Sugar firm; Cuba 9⅝@9⅞c. Crude petroleum [illegible]c, refined 24½@25c. Mess pork $22 00@22 25 for old; $21 for prime. Hams $19 50@19 50 for new; new $23 00@23 50. February, March and April $15 00@17 50. Beef steady; mess $19 00@14 50; extra $29 00@31 00. Hams $29@31; prime mess $26@28; India [illegible]. Cut meats quiet; hams 12@13½c; shoulders 7½@8½c. Middles firm; city long 11½c; short 11½c; western long 11½c. Lard heavy; prime steam 12½@12¾c; kettle dried 13c; March 13½c. Butter dull; western, and 25@40c for State. Cheese dull at 12@15c for [illegible].

LATEST.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $6 25@6 75 for shipping. Wheat dull and lower; spring $1 48@1 49; red and amber $1 50@1 54. Rye firm; western $1 05@1 07. Oats dull and unchanged. Corn dull and declined; No. 1 mixed 80@81c. Pork active; sales 6,500 bbls at $22 25@22 50 for February, March and April. Beef and bacon unchanged. Lard heavy at 12½c on spot, and 13c for future. Eggs heavy; fresh 26@27c; limed 18@19c. Metals—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake 22½@22¾c; Baltimore 22½c. Iron—Scotch pig $32@34; American $30@33. Bar unchanged. Russia sheet 10½@11c, gold. Nails scarce; cut 4½@4¾c; clench 5½@6c. Horse shoe 23@28c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Dry Goods—There is seemingly less activity noticeable to-day and prices are without any special alteration. We quote Androscoggin brown sheetings at 9½c for 4-4, and 35c for 10-4; Pepperell E fine 12½c; do R 11¾c; do O 10½c; do N 9½c; Pocasset Canoe 12½c; Pacific extra 12½c; Medford 11½c; Massachusetts B B 11c; do J 9½c; Laconia E 10½c; Indian Head standard sheetings 13c; Bates's corset jeans 8c; New Market 10c; Naumkeag satteen 14½c; Hill's Semper Idem bleached muslins 15c; Dwight cambrics 17c; Blackstone A A 14c; Bartlett 14½c; Pooth B B 13½c; do R 9c; Canoe 6½c; Thorndyke B 12c; Dornell's prints 11c; Mallory pinks and purples 11½c; Pacific Mills fancy prints 11c; Glasgow ginghams 14c; Amoskeag B ticks 21c; do D do 17c; Conestoga extra do 25c; do Gold Medal do 21c; Pittsfield 27½c; and Garner's cambrics 7½@8½c for plain and high colors.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling 14½c. Flour active and advanced; family $6 20@6 25. Wheat scarce, firm and higher; red winter $1 25@1 28. Corn quiet and unchanged. Rye do. Oats do. Barley do. Groceries unchanged. Eggs dull but unchanged at 22@23c. Seed unchanged. Provisions quiet and weak; pork sold at $21 50, but $21 was the best offer at the close. Lard 11½c for steam; light demand. Bulk meats 10¼@11c asked; 100,000 lbs bulk sides, clear rib, sold at 11c, seller March. Green meats are in good demand; shoulders 7½@7¾c; sides 9½@9¾c; hams 12½@13c. Bacon 9¾@11@12c, and only in limited jobbing demand. Hogs quiet and weak at $7 25@7 40 for live, and $8 75 for dressed; receipts 3,100. Whisky in fair demand and advanced to 88c. Gold 110¼. Exchange 1-10 discount, buying.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—Cotton dull but unchanged at 14c. Flour—an advance asked but none obtained; choice superfine winter $4 75; XX $5 25. Wheat firmer; No 2 red winter $1 34@1 35. Corn firm at 43@45c for mixed in bulk. Oats firmer at 46@44c in bulk. Barley dull. Rye firm at 80c in bulk. Whisky quiet at 88c. Tobacco, hemp and bagging unchanged, with little doing. Pork firm at $21@21 50, the latter on orders. Bulk meats opened active and closed dull; loose bulk shoulders 7½c; sides 9½c; do clear 10½c; do clear 10½c; packed meats on orders ¼c higher; sweet pickled hams 12½@13c. Lard 11½@11½c for prime. Hogs advanced to $6 75@7 10.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.—Flour firm; Ohio and Indiana $6 25@6 75. Wheat firm; western red $1 56@1 58. Rye 95c. Corn firm; yellow 76; mixed western 75c. Oats steady at 57@58c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Crude petroleum 17½c; refined 23½@24c. Whisky dull at 94c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 18.—Tobacco—sales 102 hhds common to good lugs at $6 75@6 75; low to medium $7@12 00. Bagging dull and nominal. Cotton heavy and demand light for middlings. Flour active and firm at $5 25. Grain quiet. Provisions quiet and weak; mess pork $21 50; lard 12½c; bacon shoulders 9½c; sides, clear rib, 11½c; do clear 12½c; bulk shoulders 8½c; do sides, clear rib, 10½c; do clear 11½c. Whisky quiet and strong at 88c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 18.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat firmer; No 1 white Michigan $1 39; regular do $1 33½. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed 55c; low do 54c; yellow 55c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 1 46c; No 2 41c; Michigan 45½c. Cloverseed $6 10. Dressed hogs $8.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 18.—Flour firm. Wheat dull but unchanged; No. 1 red winter held at $1 23; No. 2 $1 28@1 29. Corn dull at 58c. Oats dull but unchanged at 47c. Crude petroleum nominally held at $4 80@4 90; refined firm at 23½@23c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 18.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 50@1 75. Corn steady; white 81@85c; yellow 76@82c. Oats 55@57c. Provisions in good demand and unchanged prices. Whisky strong but unsettled.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 18.—Cotton dull; low middling 13½c. Bulk meats—shoulders 8c; clear sides 11½c. Lard 12½c. Sugar-cured hams 16½c. Corn 65c. Oats 55c. Wheat $1 00@1 15. Flour $4 50@6 00.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 18.—Cotton dull and a shade lower at 14½c; receipts 2,235 bales; shipments 1,455 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, January 18.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14½@14⅝c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, January 18.—Cotton firmer; good ordinary 12½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, January 18.—Cotton steady; middling 15⅛c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18.—Cotton quiet and weak; middling 14⅞@15c.

THE STEVENS ESTATE.

The Inventory Filed by the Executors.

[From the Lancaster Express, 18th.]

The following is an abstract of this much talked-of inventory, and we omit simply the details of the farm stock and implements, together with the household goods, which are not dissimilar from those of any ordinarily well-stocked farm, and well-furnished house. We give, however, a list of the live stock, and the farm implements and wagons, as follows:

The live stock on the farm comprised 10 mules (two of them white), two horses, 3 milch cows, 2 yearling bull calves, 1 large bull, 10 hogs, 3 sows and 19 pigs, 7 shoats, 1 boar.

The implements and wagons comprised 1 new hay rake, 2 three-horse plows, 1 two-horse plow, 2 spike harrows, 5 shovel plows, 4 carts, large wagon with ore bed, wagon with wood ladders, wagon with blue road bed, broad tread two-horse wagon, one-horse wagon, unfinished spring wagon.

The personal property at the furnace, in Franklin county, and Mr. Stevens's private residence, in this city, consisting of horses, mules, cows, oxen, pig iron, farming implements, furnace tools, household furniture, &c., (including $3,100 of his law library and miscellaneous books,) amounting to......$14,432 67

24 bonds Delaware, Leavenworth and Pawnee Railroad, Nos. 476 to 499, inclusive. These bonds were claimed by McGowan, in a transaction growing out of Luzerne county land, and a compromise was made with him, realizing for the estate of Mr. Stevens $14,200, being the market value of said bonds......$14,200 00

Cash in bank	15,714 14
Cash in hand of David Will, on settlement of his account	1,285 69
Coupons sold on above bonds	2,856 25
Cash due from estate of R. H. Long	100 00
1 share stock 1st National Bank of Gettysburg	100 00
1 share stock York, Gettysburg and Wrightsville R. R.	27 50
10 shares Normal School stock	50 00
2 shares Lancaster and Ephrata Turnpike stock	50 00
Total	$48,616 25

There is an unsettled account between the Messrs. Ahl, surviving partners of Stevens & Ahl, and the estate of Mr. Stevens, which has been in controversy since the death of Mr. Stevens, and which is now in process of settlement, but the Executors are unable to state any amount which will or may be recovered. Taken and appraised by us partly in November, 1868, and December 22, 1870. An appraisement, including all of the present one, except what relates to the property at the furnace, in Franklin county, was taken in August, 1868, by Thomas H. Burrowes and John J. Cochran, but, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Burrowes, had to be retaken this day (December 22, 1870).

JOHN J. COCHRAN,
J. B. LIVINGSTON.

Exhibited into the Register's office, at Lancaster, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1871, by
O. J. DICKEY,
A. E. ROBERTS,
E. MCPHERSON,
Appraisers and Executors, sworn, affirmed and subscribed before me,
LUTHER RICHARDS, Dep. Register.

JANUARY collections are important items in every business, yet a New York letter says that they are not pouring into the city at the rate of twenty millions per day, as they should. The vast numbers of drummers and collectors out West report incessant difficulty. The West is very poor, and in large towns, especially in Chicago, heavy failures are occurring. New York lives from day to day on the country, and this fact is now painfully felt in the cutting off of supplies. With the decline of trade real estate must, as a matter of course, come down, and all other interests will share in the decline. The only activity which is fully maintained is found in the criminal calender, which is always the largest in times of distress.

MARRIED.

SALE—DESNOYERS—At the Church of Our Lady of Help, Detroit, Mich., January 10th, by the Rev. G. Graham, assisted by Revs. E. Van Dyke and Roche, I. D. SALE, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to MARION LOUISE, daughter of Peter Desnoyers, of Hamtramck.

DIED.

POMEROY—At his residence, suddenly on the morning of the 13th instant, in Roxbury, Franklin county, Pa., THOMAS POMEROY, Esq., in the seventieth year of his age, father-in-law of S. B. Herron, Jr.

FINLEY—On Friday morning, January 13, 1871, at 11 o'clock, JOHN FINLEY, aged forty-nine years.

CARTWRIGHT—In Wheeling, W. Va., at 5 P. M., on the 12th instant, JOSEPH CARTWRIGHT, [illegible] brother of Deputy Mayor Cartwright.

RINEHART—On Wednesday, 11th inst., at 10:15 P. M., at her residence, in West Deer township, Mrs. MARY RINEHART, mother of W. & D. Rinehart, in the eighty-seventh year of her age.

GILPIN—On Saturday morning, January 14th, at the residence of his son-in-law, W. D. Wood, McKeesport, Pa., RICHARD B. GILPIN, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

BARCKLEY—On Sabbath morning, January 15, 1871, at 4 o'clock, of inflammation of the lungs, JOSEPH DOUGLASS BARCKLEY, son of Joseph and Martha P. Barckley, aged two years and nine months.

HOWLEY—January 15th, 1871, at 3 P. M., at her residence, No. 10 Colwell street, [illegible], wife of Michael F. Howley, and daughter of Joseph Wh[illegible] of Lawrenceville, deceased, in the twenty-third year of her age.

FLEMING—On Monday, January 16, at 1 o'clock A. M., JOHN ROSS, youngest son of John H. and Susan Fleming, aged thirteen months and twenty-three days.

BRACKENRIDGE—On Wednesday morning, January 18, 1871, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mrs. P. S. Brackenridge, No. 65 Grant street, the Hon. H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, aged eighty-six years, brother of the late Alexander Brackenridge, of Minersville.

VANASDALE—On Tuesday evening, January 17, at 9 o'clock, at the residence of [illegible] son, Ella street, Sixteenth ward, DR. S. VANASDALE, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year ... $2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year ... 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

THE ERIE RAILWAY REPORT.

After two years wherein to "cook" the figures, the Erie Railway Company presents a statement of its business in 1868. It is reasonable to suppose that this statement is the most favorable that can be made, yet we feel safe in saying that there is not another railroad in the country that makes so poor an exhibit of its business. Mr. JAY GOULD, President of the Erie, in his report one year ago, assured the stockholders that their road was improving rapidly in both freight and passenger traffic, and painted its p[illegible] achievements and the victories before it in such brilliant colors that, to take his offer for it, scarcely any other railway [illegible] such opportunities for safe and [illegible] investment.

Mr. GOULD certainly has reason to praise the Erie, for has he not got much out of it? But the stockholders and the bondholders have not been so fortunate. They have been cherishing the hopes that Mr. GOULD's report sought to inspire, but now he has blighted their prospects by his sworn statement, just published.

Some points in that statement are worthy of more than a passing notice. Many people have put their money into railroads, on the belief that they are useful public enterprises for the furnishing of transit for freight and passengers from place to place at the fairest rates, consistent with living profit to the roads. Those who have had this notion, have also thought it was for the interest of the road, its owners and its customers, that it be as economically managed as possible, and that all expenses of litigation, stock manipulation and such like, should be cut down to the lowest notch, if not, indeed, entirely avoided. They really thought that the business of a railroad was railroading, not stock-jobbing nor running the courts. Such simple-minded folk will be astonished to read of the payment of $1,000,000 to the President of another railroad, and $429,250 to his confederate, not for freight transported or for passengers carried or a line of track leased, but to settle up a Wall street operation. They will be astonished, too, to learn of the payment in one year of $263,752 86 as interest on notes given for current expenses and supplies by one road, when they know that its rival on one hand, the New York Central, not only does not borrow but carries a surplus of six or seven millions, while its Pennsylvania rival always has cash in the Treasury, not for expenses merely, but for dividends. Then what will they think of $330,938 spent as attorney's fees in a year? Over *fifty* lawyers were employed, only four of whom got as low as $500 each, while DAVID DUDLEY FIELD received $13,000, WILLIAM M. EVARTS, $15,000, CLARENCE A. SEWARD, $24,000, EDWARDS PIERREPONT, $30,000, J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, $10,612, JAMES T. BRADY, $5,000, and other less prominent lawyers sums quite as large.

But there is more than these extravagances in unnecessary directions. The necessary expenses, the cost of operating the road, were too great, if other roads are to be taken as a standard. Omitting from the cost of operating, all payments of interest, rent, counsel fees, &c., we find that the expenses were 72.5 per cent. of the gross receipts. Upon that same basis it cost about $14,290 per mile to operate the 845.75 miles of the Erie Railway. In contrast with this let us put the New York Central, operating 1165.86 miles in the same region, the Great Western of Canada, operating 334.5 miles, and the Chicago and Northwestern operating 1156 miles. In each case the latest annual report given in Poor's Railroad Manual for 1870-71 is used, the calculations being made, as in the case of the Erie, upon the basis of actual operating expenses. Of these roads, of which the expenses are above rather than below the average throughout the country, the New York Central's operating expenses are 58 per cent. of the receipts, the Great Western's are 55 per cent., the Chicago and Northwestern's are 53.85 per cent.—Erie's are 72.5 per cent. The operating expenses per mile of the New York Central are $7,767, of the Great Western are $6,599, of the Chicago and Northwestern are $6,855—of the Erie are $14,290. This comparison can be extended to include almost every railroad in the country, but these are sufficient specimens to indicate the truth that either it will never pay to operate the Erie as a broad gauge road, or the GOULD-FISK management make unnecessary and extravagant outlays, even in the regular operation of the road, aside from their costly stock-gambling and litigation. If the road cannot pay because it is broad gauge, its actual owners shall know this before it is too late to make a change. If GOULD and his confederates are to blame, as is more probable, it would be more becoming if the Courts and Legislature of New York would oust them from the mismanagement of property towards most of which their relation, at the best, is only that of trustees.

REFORM PLEDGES.

At the commencement of the present session of the Legislature, we reported the fact that Mr. WHITE, of this county, had introduced a bill for a reform in the extravagant emoluments of certain of the county officers in this District. It was intended, of course, to redeem to some extent the pledges upon which the present members were elected, and so far as it accomplishes that object, will deserve and receive the approbation of their constituents.

It seems, however, from a report of this bill which we have somewhere seen, that it proposes only to do a *part* of the work by maintaining *existing abuses* so far as regards all the incumbents not elected specially upon the footing of this pledge; which amounts in effect to a declaration that, although the whole thing is wrong, the wishes and interests of the people are only to be so far respected as the *letter* of the contract shall require, and only to that extent, because it would not be safe to ignore them altogether.

The distinction thus made in favor of those who were already in the enjoyment of such inordinate profit, at the expense of the people, is in accordance with, if not founded on, a very curious argument of their organ put forth in advance, to the effect that these men, by virtue of their election *without pledges*, had acquired a sort of vested right to plunder their masters for their own emolument, which could not be fairly withdrawn so long as their commissions continued. To call such a claim a *right*, however, would be a gross *misnomer*. It would better deserve to be characterized as a "*wrong*."

Suppose, suggested their apologist, that these men had made their calculations, bought property, or built houses on the faith of existing laws, would it not be unjust to meddle with the fountain of revenue upon which they relied for the purpose of meeting their engagements?

Suppose, on the other hand, say the people, that an individual in prosperous business had done the same things, as many a man does, on the faith of a continued life, or on a system of legislation which tempted him to invest his money in a particular way, and the life was determined by Providence, or the law changed by the act of man. Would anybody but a dunce pretend that the author of nature had inflicted a wrong in the one case, or that the legislative power of the government was to be arrested in the other? The man who takes an office, takes it subject to all the contingencies of legislation, even to the abolishment of the office itself, just as the industrious worker—not the drone of the hive—enjoys the gift of life with the risks of its termination at any time; and the proposition is a shameless one to preserve and maintain even for a moment, an *admitted* abuse, for the sake of a mere officeholder who finds his account in it. When it was proposed to reform the financial administration of this county at the session of the Legislature in 1842, there was a like clamor from some interested quarters about interference with existing offices and emoluments. The Sheriff was sensitive about his jail perquisites, and the Collectors, almost to a man, made battle for the continuance of *their* offices, and enlisted thousands of short-sighted petitioners in their behalf, but the work was done in spite of both, and the people now see and enjoy the advantage of it.

There is but one office in the State where the emoluments cannot be lessened during the term, and that is the Judgeships, which depend for this on a constitutional provision that was considered essential to their independence.

If the members from this county are sincere in this matter, and disposed to carry out *in spirit* the instructions of the people, they will make no distinction in favor of persons. To do so would only convict them of a disposition to favor private interests at the expense of the public, and an indisposition to do any more in the way of reform than they feel it impossible to avoid. Neither Sheriff nor Coroner has any claims either *legal* or *moral* for immunity at their hands, and if they find themselves advocated by any portion of the press to which they have been in the habit of looking for sound doctrine, it would not be amiss for them to inquire whether there may not be especial interest in the particular case to induce the utterance of opinions that, if followed, may only prove damaging to themselves. [illegible] they should see, for example, a long [illegible] of Sheriff's sales on one side of a paper, and an elaborated defense of [illegible]ended *existing rights* on the other, they would perhaps conclude that it would be wiser to take advice from some other quarter. There are newspapers that avow their object to be the *making of money* only, and in such cases of course a coincidence of the sort is not to be disregarded.

THE FUTURE ACCORDING TO BISMARCK.

"The terrible Chancellor," as Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE calls him, is so much in the thoughts and mouths of men that whatever pertains to him is interesting. M. ANGEL DE MIRANDA, a Spaniard connected with the press of Paris, and having relations of some kind more or less defined with the Spanish embassy there, a while ago, in the endeavor to escape from the beleaguered city, was brought up in the quarters of Count BISMARCK, at Versailles. Once at liberty MIRANDA has published an account of the adventure which reads very much as if it were or might be true in all essential particulars, as there is nothing in the narrative inconsistent with the well known traits of the Count's character. Having invited his involuntary visitor to dinner and regaled him with such viands as were at hand, BISMARCK entered into conversation with him, with characteristic vivacity and freedom. The entire colloquy as reported by MIRANDA, is decidedly entertaining, while the following passage possesses a certain historical interest and is worth translating:

"We then spoke of Paris, which he pretended to believe at the end of its resources, and that the Parisians were no doubt very desirous of capitulating at the earliest moment while they cursed the people of the Hotel de Ville. I undeceived him on these points, and showed him the entire population of Paris resolved to defend themselves to the last extremity, which he did not believe. 'Vanity keeps them up in the meantime,' said he; 'it is the foundation of the French character. They cannot make me believe that Paris is a heroic city, and, in whatever way, it must be that we shall end by getting in.'"

"It will not be by main force, I said, at any rate unless you decide to destroy the city by bombardment and sacrifice a great part of your army. The mode they shall adopt does not concern me, he replied; it is the affair of the generals; if I were called—which I am not—to give my advice on the subject, I would never propose assault, because like you, I think that the Parisians are gifted with very lively courage and will offer a very energetic resistance; in that case, we should undergo great losses unquestionably; now, the play is not worth the candle, especially as, with a little patience we are sure of conquering, thanks to two powerful allies whom we have in the place, the Reds and famine."

The Reds, I replied, seem to me sufficiently kept in control by the national guard, and as for famine, it may delay a long time.

Be it so! We will wait ten years if necessary, but we shall go in! This thing is decided in the mind of the King, who wishes to spare Paris as much as possible, but who has resolved to sign a peace only in the Tuileries. This idea is so fixed in the will of the King that his majesty having re-established for this campaign the order of the iron crown, to which no nominations were made since 1815, has invited the few titularies of that time still alive to come to headquarters, that he may a second time enter the French capital in the midst of those glorious veterans."

"And in case of the prolongation of the war, you do not fear the arrival of an army of relief, or the intervention of all Europe?"

Having treated the suggestion of an army of relief with great contempt as an impossibility, the Count said: As for the neutral powers, they are at least as much our friends as the friends of France, whose pride and whose restless and aggressive policy have been a danger to Europe for centuries. The French are incredibly frivolous if they have not comprehended that.

The suggestion that Russia and England, according to report, were likely to unite in intervention, was received by the Count with loud laughter. He then asked:

"And you Spaniards, are you also going to enter this terrible coalition against us? It makes no difference, though I should have believed that in this war you would be our allies. We have made the war a little on your account, and it would have seemed natural to me for you to march at our side. It was in this view that, on the day after the declaration of war, I caused Marshal Prim to be asked what would be the contingent of Spain. I was greatly surprised to see the Marshal retreat from the consequences of his policy. * * * It is much to be regretted that things could not have been thus arranged: France could have been taken on the north and on the South at the same time, and we should now be in Paris. What an awakening for your people asleep since so long a time! * * *

"I am not a man to meddle with the affairs of others, and Prussia has not the least intention of interfering with the internal politics of Spain or of any other country. We may, however, say that the choice of a German prince would have been for you a guaranty of regeneration. The Latin race is worn out; it has accomplished great things, but now its destinies are finished, and it is summoned to decrease little by little until its entire disappearance as a collective body. Far-sighted statesmen of the Latin countries ought to anticipate and direct this movement of transformation, instead of exhausting themselves in barren efforts to prevent a result decreed by fate. Our prince on your throne would, without violence or humiliation, have infused into you a little German sap and vigor. The Germanic race is young, vigorous, as full of energy and initiative as the Latin race was formerly. It is to the nations of the north that the future belongs, and they are at present making their *debut* in the glorious part which they are destined to fill for the good of humanity."

Returning at length from his philosophical discourse to the war, BISMARCK declared the purpose of the Germans to occupy Paris and France as long as may be necessary. They might have to wait for the establishment of a new government, they would end by finding a government with which to treat, "should it be that of ROBERT MACAIRE." The essential thing for them was to make peace on conditions which should satisfy them, in all justice and with trustworthy guarantees. M. BISMARCK thought it not unlikely that NAPOLEON would be restored, at any rate his dynasty, with the consent of a majority of the French people. They had nothing to reproach him with but having failed in pursuing an object dear to the country, the conquest of the Rhine. "The dear good man still lives" added BISMARCK with one of those loud laughs with which he is wont to emphasize his frightful after-thoughts.

CONCERNING Gen. NEGLEY's Allegheny Arsenal Bill, it is evident that studied deception has been used. Until its true character was made known through the columns of the COMMERCIAL Monday, our citizens had no knowledge of what was going on. They were told that the plan was simply to remove the Arsenal from the heart of the city to a more suitable place in the neighborhood, and, if possible, secure the grounds now occupied by the Arsenal for park purposes. To this the Councils gave their assent; and there could be no serious objection to such an arrangement, though some foresaw the danger of losing the Arsenal entirely were it to be attempted. What was the surprise and indignation, therefore, when it became known that the entire breaking up and removal of the Arsenal, with no thought of a more eligible location in the vicinity, as though, for some reason or other, it was something to be got rid of in the quickest time and at almost any cost, was the real purpose of General NEGLEY's bill! We will not undertake to fathom the motive for this most extraordinary proceeding; whether it is a speculation on the part of a few individuals, a personal pique on the part of General NEGLEY which failing in all previous endeavors, he has taken this extraordinary course to gratify, or whether it is the result of a constitutional defect in judgment, it is at present unnecessary to inquire. Whatever the motive, it is a blow aimed deliberately at Pittsburgh. We have already shown that our city has been profited to the extent of many millions by the presence of the arsenal here, and it is an establishment we could well afford to pay liberally to keep. Apart from the direct disbursements, it brings business of various kinds to our city, gives constant employment to thousands of mechanics and laborers, brings business to our railroads, consumes large quantities of material, and lends importance to our city in various ways. It is an establishment doing business on a basis of three millions of invested capital. To drive it away seems insanity itself. It was easy enough for General NEGLEY to procure corporation to insure the removal, for half a dozen places are striving for the very business done and to be done here; and while other places are protesting against the removal of arsenals, Pittsburgh, through her representative, seems to be anxious to get rid of the Allegheny Arsenal. Need we add a single word of comment or frame a reason why our citizens should at once and earnestly protest against the meditated injury?

THE Senate of Pennsylvania have recorded their protest against obstructing the navigation of the Ohio river with railroad bridges—action which the House will promptly indorse. There is a changed and very greatly improved feeling abroad concerning obstructions to rivers by railroads. The navigation interest is looking up and gaining strength, as is evident for the passage of the bill appropriating $200,000 to complete work at the Louisville Falls. The friends have only to persevere to obtain not only indemnity for the past but security for the future.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR ITALIAN UNITY.

There could be no serious doubts that a deep sympathy was felt in the United States for Italian unity and freedom, even in the absence of any outward expression. But the cordial indorsement which the movement in New York, to embody such an expression by holding a public meeting, is receiving, not only from the masses of our people, but many of the most influential exponents of public opinion, removes all suspicion on this point. If from any quarter of the globe free Italy has a right to expect prompt and hearty sympathy, it is the United States. And she will not be disappointed. Vice President COLFAX led off, and to his letter we have now added those of Senator TRUMBULL, Senator HOWARD, of Michigan, Senator BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, Secretary DELANO, and ex-Secretary COX, all written under the common impulse which animates the great body of the American people. From Senator TRUMBULL's letter we make the following extract:

My feelings are in entire accord with the object of the meeting, and but for the pressure of the important duties here, I should be most happy to attend and take part in it. The opening of Italy to liberal ideas, and the unlocking of Rome itself to the advancing civilization and intelligence of the nineteenth century, are great events in the world's history. If, with civil and religious freedom guaranteed to all, the mysteries and doctrines of Rome can stand the test of free thought and free discussion, let them prevail and become universal: if not, let them give way to a purer faith, and a higher and better civilization. May the time speedily come when not only in Rome, but at Jerusalem also, all men shall be as secure in their civil rights, and as free to worship, as they now are in independent America.

Senator HOWARD is not less unreserved when he says:

The national unity of Italy—the independence of Italy—the nation of Italy! Why, these words, meaningless for a thousand years, have, in these latter days, acquired a significance, a power which stirs the scholar's heart and makes the soul of every lover of liberty leap for joy.

May the Italian people remember through what ages of night and sorrow and despotism they and their ancestors have passed in order to reach this consummation; and may they have the moral courage, the steady courage, the manly courage to maintain liberty and good government in that classic land to which civilized man has ever looked as the cradle of modern science and art.

Senator BUCKINGHAM writes:

"I beg to assure you that I cordially sympathise with the Italians, who have long been struggling for freedom, and am confident that the recent revolution has brought that people into a purer atmosphere and on to a higher plane, both of civil and religious liberty."

Secretary DELANO, declares that it is "a theme upon which he would be pleased to speak, and one of peculiar interest at the present time." Ex-Secretary COX declares himself to be in full accord with these sentiments, as follows:

"I have felt so sincere and earnest a pleasure in witnessing each step taken toward making that great people the unit it ought to be, that it would have been a great personal pleasure to me to be present at the meeting on the 12th."

THE Harrisburg *State Journal*, in a forcible article on what should be the course of the Republicans in our Legislature to insure the general welfare and approval of their constituents, says:

But all this can only be accomplished according to the degree in which our servants meet popular demands. There must be no mistakes, and, above all, there must be no blunders committed by the Republicans in the Legislature. There must be no wasting of public money, no defiance of the public will, no ignoring of great principles. We want more legislation for the mass of men and less grants of special power to privileged orders.

Truths so perfectly manifest as these should not need to be repeated; but it is true that the State Treasury stands in danger of organized plunder, and notably in the matter of the proposed Legislative *Record*. BERGNER's apology for such a publication was suppressed last winter because it was a swindle; and unless we are wholly misinformed, a combination has been entered among certain publishers at the capital, backed by certain leaders on both sides, to revive it because it is a job too good to forego. We hope that we are misinformed, but are confident we are not. Now, is this sort of thing never to end? Must the State Treasury be tapped for an indefinite amount for the sake of notorious characters who have grown rich and others who want to do the same thing? A *Record* is doubtless needed, but far better will it be to have none at all than revive the old one, which served no earthly purpose, and can be made to serve none, notwithstanding the liberal promises of better things, but to put money in the pockets of the jobbers.

BERGNER's *Record*, the revival of which is proposed, was always days and weeks behind. It in no sense served to inform the Legislature or the public on hardly any day of the session what was done the day before. It was systematically stuffed with useless matter to increase the expense. One huge document appeared in it four or five times, and every description of typographical and reportorial trick was resorted to to swell the number of pages. The people never wanted it, few ever saw it, all were glad when it was suppressed and nobody has asked for its revival. Five or six thousand dollars will furnish whatever is necessary, whereas BERGNER's useless contrivance cost some forty or fifty thousand each session of about three months, and its revival is undertaken now because there is money in it. There may be Legislators who think it would be a good idea to go to even this expense to procure the publication of their speeches; but we may be tolerably sure that their speeches would be dear at any price. If they want to see themselves in print let them stand the expense. If they say anything that really deserves to be printed they will be quite certain to find themselves in print without much trouble or expense of their own. The Legislature have no right to spend the public money for any such purpose. Opposition to any but an economical *Record*, costing five or six thousand dollars, rests on solid ground, and but for the jobbers any other would not be seriously thought of. We implore the Legislature, the Republican members especially, to be drawn into nothing more expensive. Let them be firm in their stand against the Ring, which, as we are assured, has been formed to tap the treasury to almost an indefinite extent.

IT is stated on apparently trustworthy authority that the final settlement or dispositions to be made of Alsass and Lothringen has been agreed upon in conferences held at Versailles. These provinces are to be held as a fief under the imperial German Government, and will be administered by a Governor residing at Strasburg, aided by a cabinet nominated by the Emperor of Germany. The territory is to have a system of finance, taxation, and legal administration peculiar to itself, and is immediately to become a member of the Zollverein. Three years after the war, the inhabitants may elect deputies to the *Reichstag*.

NOTHING could be more satisfactory to the country in connection with the San Domingo business, than the manner the President has discharged the duty of appointing the Commissioners. It lifts the whole subject out of the depths into which it had somehow fallen. The proceeding has now taken the only shape consistent with its importance, and whatever may be the report of the Commissioners, the question of acquiring San Domingo will have been placed on its merits, and the President vindicated.

MR. THOMAS HUGHES, M. P., pays the highest compliment to the energy, Christianity and perseverance of women in general, and the American women in particular. Among other arguments in favor of the introduction of the female-teacher system, he brings up this:

"Our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic had a great problem to deal with in the mass of ignorant emancipated blacks thrown upon their hands, and when the resolution was made by the North that the blacks should be educated, every possible difficulty was thrown in the way by the South, but the work triumphed because it was undertaken by women. The most startling facts were on record as to the work carried out by those who in derision were named in the South the 'Boston Marms;' but, difficult as was their task, they have managed to cure the bad habits of the blacks, educate their minds, and lead to the paths of industry and good citizenship those who before filled all with anxiety."

The work is not yet complete, however, but is going bravely on.

IT is the general impression that King William, in one of his proclamations, said that he waged war not against France but against Napoleon and his armies. Here is what he *did* say:

The Emperor Napoleon having by land and sea attacked the German people, who desired and still desire to live in peace with the French nation, I have assumed command of the German armies to repel this attack; and by the events of war I have been led to cross the French frontier. I carry on this war against French soldiers, not against the citizens of France. Accordingly the latter will continue to enjoy perfect security in person and property so long as they do not themselves deprive me of the right of granting them protection by hostile undertakings against the German troops.

Now that all France has taken up arms, he is consistent in fighting all France. Whether by ending the war after Sedan he would not have more sympathy among civilized nations, is another question.

THE new State Capitol building is likely to be a "white elephant" for New York. The Commissioners were not to begin it unless they could be satisfied that the cost would not exceed four million dollars, but two thirds of that amount has already been spent, and it is uncertain what the rest of the job will cost, the estimate being from twelve to thirty million dollars. Meanwhile Tweed favors working away at it as long as possible, as it is a good place to provide for voters and the Legislature is uncertain whether to stop work at present, losing only the expenditures up to this time, or to incur the unlimited expense of completing it.

MRS. LINCOLN was in London on the 22d ult., for the purpose of placing her son Tad at school, and that having accomplished this she purposed joining her friend, Mrs. Bishop Simpson, in Rome.

"DAILY LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL."

The following was received Friday, January 13, the first publication having been made in Harrisburg on the day previous:

PUBLICATION OF LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The joint committee of the two Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature will receive proposals until January the 17th, for the publication of a "*Daily Legislative Journal*" of the proceedings of the Legislature, said journal to contain notes of the presentation and disposition of memorials, petitions, and remonstrances; the introduction, reference and action on bills and resolutions; sketches of debate; the yeas and nays on all questions; and generally such particulars as shall fairly exhibit the action of the two Houses: 6,000 copies of each number to be printed for the use of the House and Senate; to be printed on good white printing paper, upon brevier type; each number to have not less than four pages; the pages to be of same form and size of the *Legislative Record* of 1858. The contract to be given to the lowest responsible bidder. Security to be given for its fulfillment.

Communications can be addressed to any of the following gentlemen, Harrisburg:

HARRY WHITE,
I. D. DAVIS,
R. B. PETRIKEN,
Senate.
JAMES ELLIS,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS,
R. JOHNSTON,
House of Representatives.

First, as to the opportunities for competition outside of Harrisburg, and the intention to have competition there: Between the first publication and the day on which bids are to be put in will be five days, including the day of publication and the day for bidding. No competition was desired; none was intended—there will be none, the Harrisburg publishers having a perfect understanding, which is reported to be about this: One is to have the *Record* or *Journal*, another the State Printing, the third a share of one or both, to keep quiet. As bearing on this, see how silent certain papers, Democratic and Republican, are keeping and will keep.

Second, as to the "little joker" under the name and title "not less than four pages;" the price BERGNER was paid was $14 a page, and, under the nice arrangement now existing, the price that will be paid for the new affair—rather the old revived—will probably be as near to it as it is dared to get. Let us suppose a case, and one likely to happen more than once. The House meets on a morning at the usual hour, and the report that will "fairly exhibit" the proceedings will read thus: "The House met according to adjournment. The journal of the previous day was read, when no quorum being present the House adjourned till to-morrow to meet at the usual hour." The Senate proceedings (which body may not be in session at all) are simular. Twenty lines would suffice to record everything, and yet the publisher is to print and get pay for "not less than four pages." Can there be any mistaking the meaning of this?

Third, as to the time, regularity and promptness of the publication: There is nothing said about it. The contractor may publish whenever he pleases, for all that is required of him in the above, whereas the only value in a journal of the sessions will consist in its daily publication, or as nearly so as possible; certainly never more than two or three days apart, when the proceedings (as toward the close of the session) are most voluminous. The scandal and worthlessness, and at the same time, to a considerable extent, profitableness, as well as the swindle in the printing of the old *Record*, was in the fact that BERGNER never got it out when it could be of any practical value, it frequently being weeks after the session closed before it was concluded. No correction of this crying evil, no provision for prompt publication is contemplated. In this vital respect it is the old good-for-nothing thing over again.

With the words of Mr. WALLACE about honesty and retrenchment still ringing in our ears, the fact is made apparent, that he and his Democratic followers are deep in this business. Republicans! will you not show by your action that you are not and cannot be dragged into it!

THE Washington *Patriot*, a Democratic paper, edited by ex-Minister HARVEY, announces the death of Hon. JOHN COVODE, in the following remarks:

"Mr. Covode was a self-made man, enterprising, sagacious, and practical. By these qualities he rose from humble means to large wealth, and was only second on the list of stockholders in the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, with which he had commenced as a small contractor. Genial in his nature, and unpretending in his life, he was marked by a strict fidelity in his friendship, and by a generous heart that commended these high qualities to those who were widely separated from him by party distinctions."

At the time of his death MR. COVODE was first on the list of stockholders in the Central Company, a position to which by purchase of stock he has quite recently advanced. His name had of late been freely used in connection with the practical management of some portion of the company's business.

IT is claimed that the appointment of MR. ORTH to fill the vacancy in the Committee of Ways and Means created by the resignation of General SCHENCK, leaves the Committee standing as follows: Four tariff, four revenue reformers, and one between the two. It is argued that therefore little will be done on the tariff question at the present session.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* declares that in the West the business prospect "scarcely ever was better." "Fear not," it says, "activity and prosperity will characterize the West during 1871."

THERE are a class of papers of real enterprise that employ their own correspondents and receive dispatches, and there are another class that manufacture their dispatches out of those of their more enterprising contemporaries and palm them off as genuine. But the reading public are not long discovering which is the forgery and which the genuine.

IT would seem almost superfluous to send any Commission to San Domingo seeking information, since all the editors in the land have been searching through their brains and—Encyclopedias, and telling all about its 27,960 square miles of hill, valley, plain, and mountain land; its beauty, its ugliness, its adaptation to the production of this, that, the other, and more.

AN eminent banker in Germany, under date of December 20th, writes to a friend here, as follows: "The Germans begin to get tired of the war, but when it is over I think there will be a large emigration to America. In Europe money is very abundant now, because business, as a general thing, is at an entire stand still, and moneyed men do not want to invest their money; but when the war is over there will be such a demand for money that the rate of discount must go considerably higher."

THE cattle disease which is causing some excitement in New York and Massachusetts, called by scientific men *Epizootic Aptha*, (it must be a terrible disease, judging from the name,) is far from being a new one, as was at first supposed. It made its appearance in England some thirty years past, creating great alarm. It first broke out, at that time, in Austria and Hungary, and traveling westward came to England. In 1869 it again visited the latter island. It is said to be not very dangerous, though almost impossible to be kept from spreading.

THE Legislature of New York were very funny the other evening over a petition purporting to come from Miss Anthony and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, praying for the appointment of girls as pages in legislative bodies. The petition is described as containing "more obscenity than wit, though tolerably destitute of either." It is no wonder that the correspondent says of the legislators who greeted this sorry joke with loud laughter, that "it is superfluous to say that no sane woman would consent to have a da ughter of hers brought into such associations."

A NEAT thing in New York legislation has just been discovered in regard to the Tenement House Building act. It seems that a clause was quietly inserted, a clause which gives Judges of the Supreme Court the right to nullify all its previous enactments, and thus builders of these man-traps evade its regulations. It is gratifying to know that the act of Assembly and ordinance providing a Building Inspector for Cleveland, do not thus provide for their own evasion, but are sufficient for their purpose, if enforced.

THE Philadelphia Select Council has passed a resolution requesting the Park Commissioners and the Legislature to build a fire-proof building in Fairmount Park, in which to exhibit Mr. Rothermel's picture of the battle of Gettysburg. With it is coupled a clause that, until the building be completed, the picture shall be exhibited free in Independence Hall. On account of this last clause the Common Council referred the matter to a committee, thus delaying it. Meanwhile, would it not be well to have some official action in Pittsburgh in the way of an attempt to secure this great work of art for our city, for the time being, at least, if not permanently?

THE London *Times* has a Melfourne letter, saying that private advices from the Fiji Islands are that the United States "will before long make arrangements to assume the protectorate of the Fijis." The reasons given are the rapid increase in the trade in cotton and other tropical productions, and the convenience of having a good footing in the Pacific, in view of the new steamer lines between San Francisco and Australia. The *Times'* letter says: "The Fijians seem to regard American rule with complacency, as preferable at any rate to a protectorate un-English in race and in institution." Such things may be in contemplation, but this country has enough of annexation on hand nearer home, and neither expects nor cares to "protect" the Fijians just yet.

OF the five million fund of the Presbyterian Church, about $3,000,000 have been subscribed, but though the time is short in which to raise the remaining $2,000,000, there are sanguine hopes that it will be realized within the time specified. One million dollars of this sum have been devoted to denominational institutions of learning throughout the land, and $2,000,000 have gone toward strengthening weak churches and providing parsonages. In addition to this, the churches of New York city propose to raise a fund of $1,000,000 to establish a mission building there, similar to the Methodist Book Concern, on Broadway, only that it will not be a publishing house, that department of the Presbyterian Church enterprises being carried on quite extensively in Philadelphia. A portion of this fund is to go also toward the erection and endowment of the new Union Theological Seminary, which is soon to be transferred up town. About one-third of the sum needed for those interests has been raised, and the subscriptions are steadily pouring in.

THE Philadelphia *Press* is free to maintain that several of the New York papers have not been veracious in their accounts of the strike in the anthracite coal regions. There it was said that 100,000 men are thrown out of employment by the strike, of whom 25,000 have been employed in the Wyoming Valley, 15,000 in the Lehigh Valley, and 45,000 in the Schuylkill Valley. Now according to the *Press*, the truth is that the miners themselves only claim to number about 30,000, and they certainly do not exceed 40,000 in all. Of these about one-half are in Schuylkill county and most of the remainder in Carbon and Luzerne counties. There are no coal mines in the Lehigh Valley proper, and consequently no miners there employed.

Then we have other New York papers dictating that the supply of coal on hand is much greater, and the daily consumption is much less than has been reported, such statements being made to "bull" the market, it is said. All these explanations may be quite correct, but they cannot do away with the main fact that the strike is doing great injury; not only to the families of the thousands of miners, but to innumerable poor people in New York and other cities, for whom the price of fuel is suddenly raised in mid-winter, so that many of them must freeze to death. Then how many thousands of workmen in furnaces and manufactories in all the regions dependent upon these mines for fuel, find themselves thrown out of employment, with the expenses of living increased, and no money coming in. Such a strike, and especially at this season, is a sin. Whether the proprietors have manipulated it to force up the market, or the men have originated it to prevent reduction of their wages, it is entirely wrong. As for the proprietors, they lose money by it. The Reading Railroad lost $1,847,369 in one year from a strike. As for the men, they gain nothing in the long run. We verily believe that if they will take the trouble to estimate the loss to themselves during the cessation of work, which has almost come to be an annual affair, they will find that it costs more than if they had worked on steadily all the year around, willing to take for their wages a uniform percentage of the market price of coal—but neither endeavoring by a strike to shorten the supply and thus increase the price and their wages, nor countenancing any efforts of their employees to that end. And if the miners will but think of the losses inflicted upon thousands of their fellow workmen in other trades, by a cessation of the operation of the mines, they will see that he is the greatest enemy of all the workingmen in their section of the country, who induces them to stop their mining—whether he is owner or laborer.

THE Third Ohio District is destined to be paragraphed into fame, what with General Schenck, Colonel Campbell and the Soldiers' Home. General Schenck's resignation has given rise to a new question, of some interest. The Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Commercial* maintain that Governor Hayes has no option but to order an election for a successor in the few days remaining of the Forty-first Congress. The people of the district say they don't wish the bother and expense of an election. Congressman Morgan, of Ohio, telegraphed to his brother Democrats at Columbus, that Governor Hayes had had Schenck's resignation in his hands for several days. They tried to get up the question in such shape as to order an election, but by the Lieutenant Governor's casting vote in the Senate, the matter was referred to a committee, where it is likely to slumber. Meanwhile Colonel Campbell refuses to run for this bit of a term, and has had a pleasant talk with the Governor, who told him he had not ordered a special election, because he did not think that, under the law, there was sufficient time between this and the end of the present session of Congress. The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Chronicle* says: The best legal talent of this city have examined the question, and I am informed, unofficially however, that they coincide with the Governor in his opinions as to what the law requires him to do. It is also said the Attorney General has prepared an opinion taking ground similar to that upon which the Governor bases his decision.

BUSINESS men have felt more than ordinary interest in the case decided at Nisi Prius Court in Philadelphia, on Friday, against the Erie Bank, of Erie, Pa. The verdict was in favor of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., to the amount of $9,991 55 in the Bank, being the difference between a loan of $50,000 from the Ocean Bank of New York, acting as agents of the Erie Bank, and the value of $50,000 in government bonds, deposited in the Ocean Bank as collaterals, and stolen therefrom when the bank was robbed in 1869. The case involved the question of reponsibility of banks to their depositors, in regard to which Judge Sharswood laid down the principle that depositaries of collateral securities are not responsible for their safe keeping if ordinary presentation is not shown to have been exercised, and the jury simply determined that such ordinary care had not been used, and gave their verdict accordingly, against the bank. While the borrower at the bank may not plead that he has been robbed, in excuse for non-payment of his loans, he will think it a singular way to plead its non-responsibility in case his deposits have been stolen while in its keeping. If a bank has only to satisfy a jury that ordinary care has been used in protecting its depositors' securities, in order to be safe from paying for them in case of their robbery, depositors will be more careful than ever in selecting the banks wherewith to do their business, and will doubtless try to secure some additional legislation in their behalf.

ASSISTANT D. FARRAND HENRY of the United States Lake Survey, furnishes to the Detroit *Post*, a transcript from the Survey's meteorological record, giving the days in the last ten years, when the thermometer has gone below zero. There are fifty such on record since December 31, 1859, and the coldest days were January 1st and 2d, 1864, when the thermometer was 16 and 17 degrees below zero. No day in 1862 sent the thermometer to zero, and the only days in December having that degree of cold were in 1859, 1860 1865, 1867, and 1868. There have been eighteen zero days in January, and as many in February, the first part of the month furnishing the coldest days, as a rule. March 2, 3 and 4, 1868, and 5, 7 and 11, 1869, give the only cases of the thermometer at zero in March. The *Post* says that the temperature, however, is generally higher in cities than in the country, and the winters are warmer in Detroit than in most cities on the same parallel of latitude. This is explained by its situation between the lakes, whose vast bodies of water modify the temperature.

AN essentially Republican spirit is in the English Government, according to M. D. Conway. He says that the Republicans believe that the bill for the disestablishment of the English Church, which Mr. Mill will introduce into the next Parliament, will only have a few Parliaments to struggle through before it succeeds, and they also see that at the Queen's death the great unpopularity of the Prince of Wales will furnish a good opportunity for moving that the throne be left vacant. A movement of some significance in their behalf is the formation of a "Republican Club" at Cambridge University, with Professor Fawcett, several Fellows, and three or four members of Parliament connected with it. It has framed a creed of four articles—no more monarchies, no increase of aristocracy, no power to devise property by will, and no disqualification for civil trusts or offices on account of sex. The English Republicans believe that one House of Legislature is sufficient, and do not believe in having a President.

COL. WILLIS DRUMMOND, of Iowa, was nominated for Land Commissioner, without his own knowledge or that of any member of the Iowa delegation. When Delano was Internal Revenue Commissioner, Col. Drummond was Revenue Supervisor of Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, and performed his delicate duties with such diligence, sagacity, integrity and nerve, that when Secretary Delano had to select a successor to Mr. Wilson, without letting the Iowa delegation know anything about it, without saying a word to anybody but Secretary Belknap, he sent a telegram to Drummond to come to Washington: he sent his name to Grant as Wilson's successor. And then he sent for Mr. Allison and told him what he had done. Such excellent examples of promoting officers for merit are not so frequent as they should be, nor as they will be when a reformed civil service makes them systematic.

THE Board of Underwriters had a meeting in New York last week, on behalf of the parties who have a pecuniary interest in the Alabama claims. The mercantile and insurance interests, not only of that city, but of Philadelphia and other cities, were largely represented. After addresses from Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Mr. Tucker, and several other gentlemen, a resolution was adopted appointing a Committee of two from each city represented, to go to Washington, to urge upon Congress the adoption of the President's recommendation. The following are the Philadelphia companies represented at the meeting: Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, Thomas C. Hand, President; E. H. Souder, delegate. Insurance Company, State of Pennsylvania, Henry D. Sherrard, delegate. Insurance Company of North America, W. W. S. Catlin, delegate.

A LETTER read in Senate executive session Thursday from Mr. Bassett, our Minister to Hayti, says that Cabral, the so-called rebel Dominican chieftain, last June sent to him an envoy, in the person of a Spanish resident of Hayti, who was instructed to say that he (Cabral) was not opposed to annexation personally, but did not want Baez to succeed in accomplishing it, because he feared that in that case Baez would be made Governor and would use his position to persecute him. He sought to get an assurance from Minister Bassett that in case of annexation this Government would treat both Baez and himself on equal terms, so far as political power was concerned. Nearly an hour was spent in the discussion of the communication. The debate did not develop any ill-feeling, but is said to have been of a decidedly rich and peculiar character for an executive session, but no action was taken.

IT is a well known fact among scientific men that England has been approaching America for hundreds of years back. And now, just think of it, they have calculated that in *Anno Domini* 11,871 the inhabitants of Labrador may stand on their eastern coast of a morning and see Brittannia making her elaborate toilette, or drawing her morning cup of tea. Uncle Sam can then build a pontoon bridge across and send over a few blue-coats on a reconnoissance. We had always been aware that Britain was approaching America in her political institutions, her strivings after a broader freedom, and her yearnings for a more general education, but had never thought of having her company, bodily, *so soon*. Here's to those who live to see the day!

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times* mentions a fact illustrative of the hardy endurance of the German troops. He says that of 300 to 350 men engaged in transporting siege guns over a distance of one hundred miles through deep mud one continuous rain of four days' duration, not one gave out on the march or fell ill at its end. Besides the fatigue of marching and exposure to the weather, these men had also the most arduous labor to perform, for in going down hill every gun had to be held back by main force of human muscle, tugging at the ends of strong ropes. One *horse* fell ill, however, and that was the correspondent's.

THE Prothonotary of the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court last week got obstreperous, and would neither obey the order of the Court in a certain case nor even recognize its authority, presuming to decide that the law cited in the matter was unconstitutional. Inasmuch as the Prothonotary is but a clerk of the Court, the *Day* is moved by this incident to remark that he should be appointed by the Court just as the tipstave and messengers are, and that the Constitutional Convention should so provide, as well as that his wages should be in salary, and not in fees and perquisites.

THE Chicago *Post* makes a contribution to the stock of geographical knowledge as follows: "The Hon. John Covode was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania—that part of the Keystone State that was wrenched from Connecticut after the revolution." That accounts for a good many things peculiar to Westmoreland which we never could understand!

OUR GREAT INSTITUTIONS.

The Schools for the Education of the Orphans of Soldiers—The Glory of Our State.

At as many different localities in our State are established twenty schools for the education of the children of the fallen heroes of Pennsylvania—sacrificed in the last war. These schools are divided into Primary and Advanced, and in them are being educated 2,931 orphans. So says the Annual Report of Mr. George F. McFarland, the Superintendent. And he says much more, which will in substance be found below. Besides these twenty schools are twenty-three Homes, in all portions of the State, caring for and supporting 599 children, making in all 3,530 children of dead soldiers taken in, protected and educated. Looking into the schools particularly we shall see that Mr. McFarland with his co-laborers, Rev. Conforth, *Inspector and Examiner*, and Mrs. Hutter *Lady Inspector and Examiner*, have, in the last year, rendered most efficient service to the sacred cause. To take up the subject in regular order; the course of study is divided into eight grades, running up from primary branches to those taught in most high schools. Included, also, are declamation, vocal music, composition and everything requisite to prepare a boy or girl for an even start, as far as education is concerned, with those more favored in this world's gear. Two quarters are allowed for the completion of each grade; and that the thoroughness may be tested, quarterly and annual examinations are held, present at which are usually some of the most educated men of the State. That the scholars stand the test is proved by their rapidly passing from grade to grade. At sixteen years of age each pupil is expected to be thoroughly qualified in all the branches taught, and is discharged. Nor do these schools aim to give a good mental education only; they also impart the best of moral instruction, and endeavor to instil into the moral natures of the youth under their their charge broad principles of christianity unbiased by sect. [And right here, where we speak of sects, it would be well to mention that the children of dead Catholic fathers are also cared for. They could not, nor should be neglected. It was thought best to place them in institutions belonging to their own church, so the *Industrial School of the Immaculate Conception*, at Philadelphia, was chosen, and there the children are.] The Bible is read, hymns are sung, and prayers are offered morning and evening. Moreover is the value of industry taught, both by precept and practice. Two hours each day are set aside for the exercise of many branches of common industry,—shoe-making, printing, &c., for the boys; needle work, knitting, &c., besides cooking and all other household duties for the girls. Of the latter the educational aim is to make good wives and mothers, which, Mrs. Hutter intimates, is the true mission of woman. The kind of labor is changed weekly, so that the pupils may become proficient in many. Appreciating the loneliness of these children, Mr. McFarland and his assistants endeavor, as much as possible to make these schools Homes indeed, surrounding each pupil with as many comforts as are attainable.

The food is of a plain, healthy, nutritious quality in abundance; and that there may be variety, the bill of fare is changed weekly. During the year the conveniences and methods of cooking have much improved. The dormitories are neat and clean; their ventilation thorough. As to clothing, each pupil has a school and a dress suit. There has been sometimes, owing to unavoidable circumstances, an insufficiency in this respect, but the causes leading to it have now been removed. Cleanliness is particularly attended to, each pupil being required to bathe the whole person weekly. Daily recreation is a necessity. The sanitary measures are such that "not a single death was reported during six months of the past year, and the death rate for the entire year is less than one-third of one per cent." The government is as much as possible one of kindness, the rod having been used during the year in but few instances.

On arriving at the age of sixteen, as has been stated, the orphans are discharged with a good common school education, and sometimes far advanced in a good trade, though the facilities for the latter have not, thus far, been so good as could have been wished. From the establishment of these institutions in 1865 to the 31st of May, there have discharged 918 children on age, and 557 on application. On that day the number of pupils was 101 less than on the same day of the year previous, and the applications on file 79 less, making in one year a net decrease of 180 pupils under the State's charge, hence the *maximum number* and the *maximum cost* have been reached. The total cost of the system for the year was $514,126 42, and the appropriations $494,700, leaving a deficit of $19,426 42. The last appropriations of $520,000 with a reduction of rate equal to $40,000, making $560,000, at previous rates removes the necessity of a future deficit and provides for meny needy applicants awaiting admission.

Nor is all this system intended alone for white children. In Bucks county, near Bristol, the colored orphans have their school and they thrive most wonderfully, both school and orphans. At the beginning, filth, insubordination and almost anarchy, reigned supreme, but now these young enfranchised are among the most cleanly, orderly and obedient.

FROM TULLAHOMA, TENN.

The Weather—Magic Progress of the "Yanks"—Middle Tennessee the Grand Theater for Manufacturing Enterprise—Sensible Advice to Pittsburgh.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
TULLAHOMA, TENN., January 12, 1871.

Sitting in my room, with the mercury at 68°, and "old Sol" shining out of a sweet, placid sky, I am led to reflect upon the chilling blasts that careen over the hills of the Monongahela. For two weeks we have had April skies, and the mocking bird warbling on the trees. The "Yanks" are busily engaged in building houses and barns, and plowing for oats and corn, the former being usually sown in February, the latter planted the last week in March. The progress made the last year in this town and vicinity is magical. On every side neat farm houses, substantial fences, and every evidence of improvement are seen. Nothing is wanting to complete the picture of progress save the smoke of the belching furnace and machine shop. Any one reflecting upon this location, its cheap living, its abundance of noble timber, coal, iron ore, marble and water power; in the midst of a region possessing every facility for shipping wares to every point, and a wagon, carriage, domestic utensil or agricultural implement offered for sale, and a constant demand for thousands daily, which cannot be supplied for twenty years; noting this, and *immigration doubling monthly*, any one, I think, can see the grand opening here for investing capital in mechanical enterprises, from building engines to making crockery ware.

The holidays passed brilliantly; all our Sabbath schools having made splendid exhibitions and arranged Christmas trees, laden with presents for children and teachers, all of which I have never seen excelled anywhere. But the grand hop at the Morton House deserves especial mention. The youth and beauty of this and adjoining counties graced the occasion. The cards of invitation and the programme of the dance were gotten up in splendid style, and everything, the music, the management, the splendid supper, were worthy of any Eastern city.

The Covington stove men are still selling stoves by the car load. Manufacturers of Ohio frequently write us to sell their wares on commission. Now we will do no such thing; we will rather "shift" a little longer till some wide-awake sons of progress come here and erect factories; and then we will *push* him into fortune with a looseness. It is amazing that your capitalists can't see the immense benefit your city would reap from a railroad direct through West Virginia, and Middle Tennessee to Mobile. Your business men appear *once-eyed*; have not the courage to grasp at the golden harvest stretching away to the Gulf! Do they want to be fenced in? Do they think Pittsburgh can remain stationary, playing with the jewels in her lap? Action, action, action, is as necessary to the life-growth of a city as to that of an individual; supine wealth, grasping selfishness, and a cowardly niggardliness, will belittle an ant city, or dishonor a town of prairie dogs. Wake up ye business men of the Iron City! Stretch out your iron arms in this direction, before rival cities grasp the nuggets, that lie here untouched and unnoticed. W. F. BARNITZ.

HUMOR AND FACTS OF THE WAR.

An adventurer of a New York *Herald* correspondent shows the hatred borne by the lower orders of the French peasantry toward the Germans, and their insanity—so to speak—on the subject of spies. Having gone out from Le Mans in the direction of a village, the name of which he wished to know, an old man whom he asked would not tell him; so down the street he went, but was soon greeted by yells from sundry old women shouting that he was a spy. A man who was chopping wood rushed upon him with an axe; another came round a house with a double-barrelled gun, painfully cocking it as he came. This one rushed up from here, that from there, their features all distorted with rage, and the devil in their eyes. The only thing which saved the correspondent was his presence of mind. He stood his ground warning them not to touch him as he was an American until the *Gen d'Arme* came in sight, when he showed his pass from the Minister, and cursing the fools he was led off. He relates also of a young French officer of florid complexion being arrested in the same way when in full uniform. The ignorant peasants said he had stolen the clothes from some dead French officer and would not release him until an order came from the General. But here is a correspondent of the New York *Standard* writing from Orleans on the 17th ult., who gives a little brighter view of the feeling between the Germans and the middle classes. He says:

The Germans readily pay the army of the Loire its due tribute of praise for courageous and obstinate fighting, as well as for comparatively excellent training: the artillery, especially, has fired better than in any previous battle; the marine artillery distinguishing itself principally by careful aiming.

Then, in referring to the departure of the different corps for the East and West, as has been reported by telegraph, continues:

It is amusing on the march to watch the various chalkings on the doors of houses. The quartermasters have the number of men, their rank, regiment etc., chalked up, and some of the men amuse themselves by adding inscriptions of their own for the information of their successors. Good hosts never go without a mark of approbation, their praise and a request to be considerate being chalked on the door and shutters; often you also read notes of the following character: "Good man but bad wife," "Good wine but bad prog," and occasionally gratitude will take its highest flight and warn Germans not to make requisitions in this house, for the people have been kind and liberal.

He further says that the city was much injured by the German cannonade; that the gray old Cathedral which was begun in the thirteenth century and finished by Henry IV., was being used as a barrack, and the interior much damaged by the wild soldiery of Germany.

Buying Good Food Cheap.

The question of cheap eating is one that many people have a personal and feeling interest in, and any suggestion in regard to it is worthy of attention. The very practical idea is thrown out that families in the cities should combine in the purchase of their fruits, butter, eggs, &c., in the country, and its shipment. They will thus get articles of known good quality at merely the advance in freight above the first cost. Half a dozen families will furnish a steady cash market to at least one farmer, with advantage to him and saving to themselves; for after all the railroad freights are not so enormous, at least not as bad as the grocers' bills represent them to be. As another part of this same plan, a Chicago writer suggests that "it would be for the advantage of country dealers and large farmers to advertise in city papers the prices at which they will deliver supplies to clubs, with freight paid. English produce merchants do this largely, stating the price of their wares, carriage free to any part of the kingdom. Here an adjustable tariff of freights should be as familiar as postage rates to every buyer and seller. When first-class freight is but seventy-five cents a hundred weight from Chicago to New York, the idea of shipping supplies ought not to be a formidable one."

Then there is another element toward true economy in living well that, is working properly. The estimate cannot be far out of the way which says that of all that goes into American kitchens, "one-fifth is wasted by innutritious cooking, and another fifth by over-eating to satisfy appetite by quantity rather than quality of food." Yet good cooking is an art that cannot be acquired in a day. Some will never master it, while the cheapness and excellence of co-operative purchases can be enjoyed wherever they wish, by any half dozen families that are neighbors, or have the good sense to act together.

STATE ITEMS.

At Scranton, the other night, an amateur dramatic association gave a performance for the benefit of a poor blind man. The receipts were $207 49; and singular to relate, the "expenses" of the affair amounted to the same sum to a cent. The question arises, how did it happen, and how much was the blind man "benefited?"

General Samuel T. Richards, of Warrensburg, died Thursday morning last.

Two bears were killed in Union county last week. They had taken up their winter quarters in a hollow tree on Shriner's mountain.

During the past ten years, Williamsport shows an increase in her population of 182.29 per cent.

The Lewisburg *Chronicle* learns that Jacob Giltner, who was killed by the falling of a scaffold in that place on the 30th ultimo, had purchased a lot of ground of Mr. Jacob Frederick, in East Buffalo, and had made arrangements to build upon it, but was deferred by death. Mr. Frederick generously gave his widow the deed for the lot, and intends putting up the buildings at his own expense.

The senoir editor of the Mechanicsburg *Democrat*, Joseph H. Singiser, died recently.

The oldest man in Pennsylvania is said to reside in Monroe county. His name is George Labar and his age one hundred and eight years.

Four weeks since Wm. Fitzpatrick left his mother's residence, while suffering from mental illness, and has not since been heard from. It is feared that he may have encountered some mishap, and information in regard to him can be sent either to Mary Fitzpatrick, New Castle P. O., Schuylkill county, or to the *Miners' Journal*. He is about forty years of age, slender, light hair, and is about five feet six inches high. He was a member of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment in the late war.

A vein of fine variegated marble has been discovered on the farm of Wallace W. Brown, lying on the waters of Fishing creek, Clinton county. A company has been formed to work it.

A man supposed to be Taylor Burris, of Danville, was killed at the Sunbury Railroad bridge Friday afternoon.

The Pottsville *Journal* of Saturday says that the quantity of anthracite sent to market last week was 126,160 tons, against 127,335 for the corresponding week last year. The supply of all kinds show an increase for the week over the corresponding week last year of 13,321 tons. The trade was not as brisk as it was supposed it would be, in view of the proposed suspension. The shipments from Port Richmond have ceased, and the demand is only from Philadelphia and vicinity, and from the line, and all parties are pretty well supplied for a couple of months. It is also known that several collieries, now working independent of the W. B. A., will not suspend. The *Journal* again cautions people abroad not to run up the price of coal higher than it now is. There is no necessity whatever of its going up one cent higher than it is. The market is fully supplied with fuel, and the trade will not be entirely suspended.

M. H. Cryer, of Salem, Columbiana county, at the New York State Poultry Show, last month, took thirty-one premiums on his imported chickens, and two solid silver cups as sweepstakes.

The Hubbard *Mining Journal* narrates the following heart-rending occurrence: Last Sunday Mr. Brunswick's daughter, aged about eleven years, was left at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Brockman, to take care of some smaller children while Mr. and Mrs. Brockman attended church. The children played until the fire burned down, and the girl attempted to light it with carbon oil. It exploded and set her clothes on fire. In her excitement she caught Mr. Brockman's baby in her arms and run out doors. She was seen by some neighbors who came to her assistance, but not until they both were fatally burned. They died in five hours afterwards.

Mr. James Black, President, announces in view of the indefinite postponement of the usual State temperance convention, the fourth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union will be held in the Court House, in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January 18th, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Life Patrons, Auxiliaries, Life and Annual Members, are earnestly requested to be present to elect officers and managers, adopt annual reports, and transact such other business as may be presented. A mass meeting of the friends of temperance throughout the State, will be held in the same place at 2 o'clock, P. M., to consider and adopt some general mode of operation which will secure more general co-operation of all religious denominations, Sunday schools, colleges, and the large class of citizens not now reached by any existing organization. All active friends of temperance are invited to be present without special appointment, but churches and other friendly organizations are requested to send representatives. It is hoped to secure able speakers to present special topics of temperance principles and policy to the meeting.

Says the Allentown *Chronicle*: The Thomas Iron Company at Hokendauqua has been very generous to the Presbyterian Society at that place. The land for the church site was given by the company, and the company has besides given several thousand dollars toward the erection of the very pretty church edifice in which Rev. Mr. Little preaches. The Society is now free of debt, or rather subscriptions have been made which cover the entire indebtedness. A few weeks ago the debt stood at $5,500, $1,300 of which was due to the Thomas Company. The company proposed to the Society to cancel the obligations for the $1,300 if the members of the Society would provide for the rest. The remainder of the debt was then divided up into fifty dollar shares, and these shares have now been all taken. It is not often that corporate companies take so much interest in religious societies and do so much to give them pecuniary aid.

"Love me, love my dog." Henry Hopkins, colored, of Titusville, on Monday morning chased William Prim's dog out of his house with an ax. Prim stabbed Hopkins in the head with a dirk, producing probably fatal injuries. Prim, who is only fourteen years old, was arrested. Hopkins is said to have been a man of quiet disposition and sober habits. Prim lived in the same house.

A well is to be bored in the jail yard at Erie, to secure a supply of gas for the county buildings. It is suggested that it would be a good thing to sink the well to the depth of a thousand or twelve hundred feet, in order to settle finally the question as to whether there is or is not oil in paying quantities under Erie.

Another establishment for the manufacture of agricultural implements is being talked of in Harrisburg. A gentleman has agreed to donate sufficient land for the purpose.

We learn from the Rouseville *Evening Bulletin* that Miss Kate Heerman, the young lady who made a fortune at Shamburg drilling oil in man's attire, under the name of Billy McKee, was married last week in Cleveland, Ohio, to a drug clerk named Alf. Zimmerman.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that during 1870 the convictions for homicide (excluding that of Hanlon) involved imprisonments aggregating 101 years. There was nothing peculiar about the thirteen cases which went to make up this list, except that of Susan Green, who, after her husband was acquitted, was herself convicted and sentenced to one year, for pushing Ann Gordon against a wall and causing her death. A dispute between nephews thus ended in the death of one and the imprisonment of the other, a babe accompanying her to the penitentiary. The calendar outside of homicides is full of interesting cases. James Elliott for robbery and attempting to kill policeman Murphy, received on the two bills sixteen years and ten months. Charles Brown, connected with the robbery of Mr. and Mrs. Esau, at Germantown, was, on June 4th, sentenced to twenty-four years' imprisonment. His companions had before been convicted and sentenced to the same term. Lizzie Primrose, a notorious house thief, was also sentenced for nine years, and a variety of well-known characters received their deserts.

A Philadelphia boot-black named Lazarus Leary, aspired to "shine" in a higher walk than vulgar leather-polishing, and his taste and education led him to prefer burglary. But his first venture met with ill success. He gained entrance to the vaults where the records of the Court of Common Pleas are deposited, and filled two bags with the musty records of the court, and was in a fair way to escape with them, when a watchful detective captured him. He bids fair to figure in legal literature in a way which he did not anticipate.

There are in Philadelphia seventy Sabbath schools conducted under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church. There are 23,776 scholars and 1,924 teachers.

There were 999 arrests in Reading last year, 472 of which were for drunkenness.

Mr. Daniel Correll, of Albany township, Berks county, shot a bay lynx, or catamount, on Friday night of last week, after a chase of three hours. It measured four feet nine inches in length, and weighed twenty-four pounds.

Hon. Ephraim Banks, first Auditor General elected by the people of Pennsylvania, died last Friday morning, at Lewistown. He was elected Auditor General in 1850, and afterwards re-elected, and served a second term. He had attained quite an advanced age, and at the time of his death was an Associate Judge of the courts of Mifflin county.

The congregation of the Presbyterian church in Titusville on Wednesday evening presented their pastor, Rev. Alex. Sinclair, with a full set of "Appleton's Cyclopædia," together with Webster's Unabridged bound in morocco, with a new $1,000 greenback for a book mark.

One night recently Levi Huntly, of Fayette county, entered his stable and found two unknown men had there taken quarters. He ordered them out, when one of them struck him on the arm with a pick, tearing the flesh badly from near the elbow to the wrist.

About two weeks ago George S. Steeples, of Adams township, Butler county, blew into the muzzle of a gun to see if it was loaded. The coroner's jury were of opinion that the gun was loaded in the usual manner.

The Uniontown *Genius* says: We note further improvements at Dunbar Furnace. In the stock house a large Blake's crusher, for breaking lake ore and limestone has been put up, and two men now do perfectly what was before imperfectly done by six or seven. A great change has been made in the method of raking away cinder. Formerly it was run into holes, the balls being taken out by a crane, loaded on a car, and hauled away by horses, a very laborious and dirty job, requiring in the twenty-four hours six men and three horses. Three men and the engine now do the same work. The cinder is run from the furnace into two large iron tubs, mounted on wheels, and each holding about four tons. The sides and end of the tubs are stationary. When full the end is swung open, and the locomotive pulls the car out, on which rests a huge block of cinder, which is run down or up the road and dumped. This plan is copied from the English furnaces, and has been adopted in this country by only two establishments, as far as we know—at the Chicago furnaces and Dunbar. Dunbar promises to keep up with the times in all modern labor-saving improvements, and any one wishing to see a really first-class furnace should make it a visit.

The West Chester *Republican* regrets to learn that Thomas M. Harvey, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, in Chester county, has resigned his situation, and will leave the institution, in the spring, to take charge of a farm which he has recently purchased in the neighborhood. He has been a faithful and devoted officer, whose place will be difficult to fill. The trustees of the College will appoint his successor.

Greenville is ambitious of becoming a college town and offers the Trustees of Thiel College five acres of land, and $10,000 dollars in money to establish the institution in that place.

Mrs. Robert Porter, of Old Fort, after returning from milking complained of being unwell, and within half an hour afterwards expired.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Clark, of Meadville, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage last Wednesday evening.

Staple articles in the country press—the Governor's message and the *Ledger* story, "Tressilian Court."

The water rents collected in Philadelphia last year amounted to $764,403. It is estimated that the revenue from this source for the present year will reach $867,997.

Mr. Edward Sefton, an aged and respectable citizen of Clinton township, Butler county, disappeared from his home about three months ago, and has not since been heard of. His whereabouts is shrouded in mystery, as nothing can be learned of him. Any information will be most thankfully received by his friends. Address Postmaster, Saxonburg, Butler county, Pa.

D. C. McKee, of Clinton township, Venango county, sold a pair of twin steers of his own raising, the other day, at a good round price. They were four years old, and weighed over five thousand pounds.

There are in Indiana county only three log school houses.

Among the counties in the State where persons convicted of crime receive sentences commensurate with their deserts are Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Franklin and York. In the latter three men were tried, convicted and sentenced last week for burglary and aggravated assault. Judge Fisher gave them ten years in the penitentiary on the first count and two years and ten months on the second—twelve years and ten months in all. At the same Court William Devlin was convicted of assault with intent to kill, assault and battery with intent to kill and burglary. The prisoner also received twelve years and ten months in the penitentiary.

PERSONAL.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes as follows: "The air is filled with rumors respecting the causes of the sudden withdrawal of Theodore Tilton from the editorship of the Brooklyn *Union*, so soon after his resignation of the editorship of the *Independent*, and his announcement that he would continue to conduct the *Union*. It is positively certain that political reasons have had nothing to do with the change, and Gen. Grant's administration may therefore be spared the criticism which some papers have already expended upon it, for its supposed agency in procuring the removal of Mr. Tilton. The political course of the *Union* during the last few months has indeed been quite erratic, and apparently sometimes under the spell of the "ring," but that responsibility belonged to its owner as well as to its editor. The charges now current are of a much graver and personal character."

Rev. Wm. Wisner, D. D., who died at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, last Saturday, aged 89, was the oldest member of the Presbyterian Church, and was also the third member of the Board of Foreign Missions who has died within the year.

A floating item has it that the famous French fortune teller, Adelaide Lenormand is still alive and expects to live until 1880. Her friends went to her funeral in Paris over twenty-seven years ago.

James Parton has been engaged in taking Voltaire's life and expects to complete the task in a year.

Gustave Freytag not only has a great name in Germany as a novel writer, but is considered one of the best journalists of the national liberal party, and is about to start a newspaper, *In Neuen Reich*, having retired from the editorship of the *Grenzboten* in consequence of an attempt on the part of his publisher to introduce his own religious opinions into the paper.

In one of the alleys running off from Fountain Bridge, Edinburgh, a street crowded with drunkenness and pollution, is the low-roofed building in which the daughter of Dr. Chalmers is spending her life to help men and women out of their miseries. Her chief work is with drunkards, their wives and daughters. In the winter, when the nights are long and cold, you may see Helen Chalmers, with her lantern, going through the lanes of the city, hunting up the depraved, and bringing them out to her reform meetings. Insult her, do they? *Never!* They would as soon think of pelting an angel.

The Chicagoese, it is said, rather pride themselves on their resistance to the artistic fervors that have stirred and swayed the East. It was so when Ristori came; the young men who secured the first free tickets were not able to "see much in her," and avowed that they had rather see Mrs. Cowan at McVicker's Theater. Janauschek they could patronize, it being rather out of the common way to admire her. But nearly every artist of note will remember Chicago criticism of an ordeal capricious and cutting as the passage as one of those same North Side bridges. Edwin Booth is not admired in Chicago. Adelaide Phillips is too coarse a contralto for Chicago. Ole Bull is "played out" in Chicago; but in place of these, these people pet and analyze and sentimentalize over secondary artists, to show how thoroughly uninfluenced they are by eastern judges. No suspicion will make one of them so restive as this. They are indignant at the mere charge of ever having learned anything—though the attack is seldom made.

General Hooker and Chief Justice Chase have apartments in the same house on Fifth avenue, and are patients of ex-Surgeon General Hammond, who has for some years given his attention exclusively to affections or diseases of the brain. General Hooker, though still a sufferer from the effects of the paralytic stroke which he had four or five years ago, is in fair general health, but it is considered necessary that he should be kept free from mental excitement of any kind. His frame is bowed and his step uncertain, but his fine features and striking face are still as noticeable as ever.

In a Washington theater, Gen. Garfield was so excited over the sleep-walking of Janauschek as Lady Macbeth, that he vehemently grasped the back of the chair before him, and with it a portion of the curls belonging to an elaborate chignon. The consequence was that when the fair owner, at the end of the scene, threw forward her head, the whole structure came tumbling down, curls, braids, hair pins and all.

Mr. Emerson says the Plymouth Pilgrims read Bunyan's "Progress." The *Congregationalist* reminds the philosopher that Bunyan was not born until 1628.

The New York *Star* suggests that the *Standard* will soon be merged in the Brooklyn *Union*, to be edited by John Russell Young.

Anna E. Dickinson introduced her new lecture, "Men's Rights," to New York, on Tuesday night. A great part of it was given up to the McFarland case, and those who hissed were denounced as no better than McFarland.

A Judge of the Indiana Supreme Court was accosted by the hotel boot-black the other day for "a quarter, sir." He turned upon the sable hued American, and indignantly asked him: "What do you take me for, sir?" "O, I know you; you're one of them Can-Can fellers," pointing toward the Variety Theater.

Elijah C. Bruce, commission merchant, who filed his petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday, is a representative Chicagoan. His liabilities are $975,853 01; his assets are $417, as follows: Four coats, two overcoats, five pairs of pants, four vests, two pairs of boots, two hats, $30 worth of underclothing, $10 worth of gloves, cravats and handkerchiefs; a gold watch and chain, valued at $150; a pair of sleeve-buttons, valued at $6—contained, when not in use, in a $10 trunk.

Nilsson is indisposed at Springfield, Illinois, and the oratories promised to Chicago are postponed two nights.

The will of Albert Barnes provides that when the avails of his copyrights shall altogether amount to the sum of $1,000 a year or more, then so long as that shall occur, one hundred dollars of the same shall be annually appropriated to the use of some student preparing for the ministry; said student to be one who shall have graduated at some college, and shall be pursuing his theological studies. For the first five years Princeton Seminary shall have the benefit of this, in consideration of extending aid, to the amount of $476, in Mr. Barnes's preparation for the ministry. Afterwards Union Seminary, New York, is to have the benefit of the bequest.

The *Galaxy* pays Mark Twain $2,400 a year for his attempts at humor.

For fifteen years Ralph Waldo Emerson has been engaged on his *magnum opus*, "The Natural History of the Intellect," and is not near done.

Grant isn't much of a smoker after all, in comparison with Von Beust, the Austrian Minister, whose minimum is forty cigars a day.

Young John Walter, of the London *Times*, had been home only forty-eight hours from a trip round the world, when he was drowned, while trying to save his brother and cousin, who had fallen through the ice when skating, on a lake in front of his father's residence, at Bearwood, Berkshire.

Disraeli's enemies declare he is a Mohammedan in the disguise of an Israelite, and that he is a Pagan also, which shows, at least, that he is capable of sustaining a complicated theology.

Hon. James Kelly, a native of New York city, and Commissioner of Emigration, Presidential Elector, Trustee of the Fire Department, &c., and Postmaster from 1863 to 1869, died on Tuesday evening, aged 58 years.

A good story is about James Fisk, Jr., calling on General Butler at Long Branch last summer. Butler has never seen Fisk, and asked his name, receiving the reply in a loud voice: "I am James Fisk, Jr!" "Oh, you are, are you?" remarked Butler, with charming indifference. Then turning to his wife: "My dear, do you want anything of the pedler to-day?" The Prince beat a hasty retreat, leaving the General in full possession of the field.

All there is of that story of Secretary Seward's marriage with Miss Olive Risley, is that from her earliest years, Mr. Seward saw in her beauty and character a resemblance to his own daughter, who died many years ago. The families have always been very intimate, and the ex-Secretary has come to regard Miss Risley with paternal affection. When Mr. Seward planned his present journey abroad, it was with the hope that his oldest friend, Mr. Risley, and his family would accompany him. Mr. Risley, however, found it impossible to spare the time; but his two daughters, Miss Olive Risley and her younger sister, Miss Hattie, are now traveling with Mr. Seward and his family.

Ralph Waldo Emerson will be sixty-eight in May, but looks strong enough to last twenty years more.

An improbable story is that William E. Dodge and several other rich men are to start a new religious paper in New York.

Rev. Dr. Samuel T. Spear has resigned the pastorate of the South Presbyterian Church, New York, to edit the *Independent*.

Thomas W. Ferry, the next Senator from Michigan, is known as "White" Ferry in his district. His florid complexion, sandy hair and whiskers and pleasant eye give him a youthful and very prepossessing appearance. He is a gentleman of cultivation and refinement, his manners are affable, his integrity is above suspicion, and his capacity for winning friendship and creating confidence is remarkable. In intellectual ability he is not the peer of either of his late competitors, but he has good judgment, energy, industry and no mean allowance of shrewdness. At Washington he is known as a "worker." He has made but few speeches, and those chiefly on some home interest, but keeps an untiring watch over the affairs of his district, and obtains during each session a large mass of legislation therefor. In the western portion of the State he is immensely popular. Men of all parties swear by him, and in the late election entire counties cast for him their unanimous votes. His district stretches from Grand Haven to the Straits along the Lake Michigan shore, and the thriving towns of a few years' existence, which are growing so rapidly at the mouth of every stream, are inhabited mainly by young men, gray hairs being rare sights in those new counties. From this youthful element Mr. Ferry has recruited a band of retainers, whose character, numbers and enthusiasm would fill any man with pride.

Burnett's Cocoaine

Is the cheapest and the best hair dressing—promotes the growth and beauty of the hair, and repairs the pernicious effects of dyes and washes. Th

FOR INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferrophosphated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW

Unanswerable Arguments.

Established facts are silent arguments which neither pen nor tongue can shake, and it is upon established facts that the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a health preserving elixir, and a wholesome and powerful remedy, is based. When witnesses come forward in crowds, year after year, and reiterate the same statements in relation to the beneficial effects of a medicine *upon themselves*, disbelief in its efficacy is *literally impossible*. The credentials of this unequaled tonic and alterative, extending over a period of nearly twenty years, include individuals of every class, and residents of every clime, and refer to the most prevalent among the complaints which afflict and harass the human family. Either a multitude of people, strangers to each other, have annually, been seized with an insane and motiveless desire to deceive the public, or Hostetter's Bitters, for no less than a fifth of a century, have been affording such relief to sufferers from indigestion, fever and ague, biliousness, general debility, and nervous disorders, as no other preparation has ever imparted. To-day, *while the eyes of the reader are upon these lines*, tens of thousands of persons of both sexes are relying upon the Bitters as a sure defense against the ailments which the present season engenders, and their confidence is not misplaced. The local potions which interested dealers sometimes endeavor to foist upon the sick in its stead, are everywhere meeting the fate that is due to fraud and imposture, while the demand for the great vegetable specific is constantly increasing.

To cure a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

$150 A MONTH! EMPLOYMENT!
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS!

A premium HORSE and WAGON for Agents. We desire to employ Agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machines. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low priced, licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

CHAS. ABEL & CO.,
172 Wylie Street, Pittsburgh,
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS.
Pure WINES and LIQUORS for Medical Purposes.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT.

Safe! Profitable! Permanent!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for sale at Par and Accrued Interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations, Coupons $100, $500 and $1,000; Registered $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York City—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The Bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:

1. Over Two Thousand Miles of Road, with Rolling Stock, Buildings, and all other equipments.

2. Over Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than Fifty Million Acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bond holders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales* are used in *purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company* if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times their control, as security, at least 500 acres of average land to every $1,000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the Nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of DEVELOPING A CONTINENT, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security that:

United States 5-20's at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5½ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they could really pay only 4½ per cent. or if in three years, only 3½ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

Northern Pacific 7-30's selling at par in currency yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest absolutely for thirty years, *free from United States tax*. $1,100 currency invested now in United States 5-20's will yield per year in gold, say $62 00. $1,100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30's will yield per year in gold $80 30. Here is a difference in *annual income* of nearly *one-third*, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided, by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's Bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—233 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid; several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the first of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early spring, and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These Bonds will be at all times, before maturity, receivable, at 1.10, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.—The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both these can be exchanged for others, payable, principal and interest, at any of the principal financial centers of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from Banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

"After thorough investigation, we have accepted an agency for the sale of these popularly approved Bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investors generally."

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,
Corner Wood and Fourth avenue.
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Corner Wood and Fourth avenue.
MASONIC SAVINGS BANK,
131 Smithfield street.
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,
59 Fourth avenue.
S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
No. 61 Fourth avenue.
TThs

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use. WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere. MWF

NO MORE WEAK NERVES.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering from Weak Nerves with habitual Constipation. There are very few who are not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the Nerves, enriching the Circulation, restoring Digestion, giving Strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach, and restores the generative organs and digestion to a normal healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar. TThs

WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ,
OR
WINE OF LIFE.

This Wine is prepared to take the place of all other Bitters or Liquors known to be made up of Fusil Oil and other deleterious articles. The Wine of Life is distilled with great care, especially for those who require a healthy stimulant, and for the use of Medical Men and Nurses in the sick-room, in the place of the villainous liquors now in use, and so often depended upon. In fact, it is a constant complaint of Physicians in this country, that it is quite impossible to procure pure stimulant liquors for their patients. We ask the medical faculty and the public to give Warner's Vinum Vitæ or Wine of Life a trial, and we ask

CHEMISTS AND PHYSICIANS
TO ANALYZE IT

Then speak of it according to its merits, compare it with Whisky, Bitters, Brandy, and other such articles, and see the difference. If they find the Wine of Life is pure and wholesome, and the other Liquors poisonous (which they certainly will do), then they are morally bound to prescribe and recommend the Wine of Life to their patients and friends as the best stimulant and tonic in use; but should they find it not pure and what the proprietors claim for it, let them publicly denounce it. It is the physician's duty to learn and find out which is the most wholesome stimulant for his patients, and to do so he must examine and look into the quality of each article, and learn for himself if the Wine of Life has any peculiar merits to warrant its general use. The proprietors claim the Wine of Life to be more wholesome and far

SUPERIOR AND CHEAPER
THAN
WHISKY OR BRANDY,

Or in fact, any other article in common use, and ought to be used in every family. Everybody should give it a trial. It is a new thing, only been in use about one year, yet it has already gained a great name and a wonderful sale, and whoever once tries it will always recommend it to their friends. It is peculiarly pleasant, even delicious, and any one would be crazy to take whisky, &c., if he can get the Wine of Life. It is put up in bottles. For sale by Druggists everywhere, in quart bottles. Price One Dollar. We challenge the world to produce a purer, cheaper, and nicer article than

WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ,
OR
WINE OF LIFE.
For sale by all Druggists.

New Fall Stock
OF
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Window Shades,
Lace and Nottingham Curtains,
Walnut and Brass Cornices, &c.,

Is now open, and our customers and the public are invited to call and compare our GOODS and PRICES with the Stock of any Carpet House in Pittsburgh or the Eastern Cities.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,
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FARM FOR SALE IN WASHINGTON county, Ohio.
150 ACRES.
Seventy-five cleared, remainder in Timber. Good Fruit. Buildings in good repair. Price $5,000. Address THOS. LUMSDEN, Waterford, Ohio.